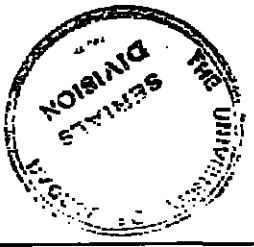


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# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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## Global Stock Markets Tremble Analysts Prepare for a Correction — but Not a Crash

**By Lawrence Malkin**  
*International Herald Tribune*

NEW YORK — A tremor went through the world's stock markets Monday. Does that mean an earthquake is coming? Probably not, said stock analysts, at least for those with nerves strong enough to take the inevitable correction.

Tokyo kicked off the day's decline by knocking 556 points, or 3.10 percent, off the Nikkei index. The wave then trimmed values in Hong Kong, Thailand and Singapore, before moving on to the major European exchanges. The Asia-Pacific component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index fell 2.30 percent, the European component tumbled 1.43 percent and the North American component dropped 0.72 percent.

In London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index finished 37 points lower on fears that the government's new budget would end tax advantages for pensions. Milan's blue-chip MIB index tumbled 3.2 percent after extremist parties gained in local elections. In Frankfurt, the DAX dropped 47 points, while the CAC 40

in Paris was down 62 points, both on fears that interest rates would stop falling in Europe.

Wall Street was also hit by worries about higher interest rates, which left the Dow Jones industrial average wavering between 30 and 40 points lower during the day, before it recovered late in the day to close 23 points down. Fears that the Federal Reserve would reverse the three-year decline in interest rates to lean against the U.S. economic revival have already raised long-term bond yields by more than half a percentage point since October, increasing their attraction against stocks. On Monday, the yield of the benchmark 30-year U.S. Treasury issue rose to 6.38 percent from 6.34 percent Friday.

"There is bound to be some sell-off because everyone is waiting for the Fed to pull the trigger," said Adrian Cunningham of UBS Securities in London. He attributed much of the present stock market volatility to ill-considered reactions that "will unwind when people come to their senses."

In fact, most analysts feel that even when the Fed finally does change course and tightens short-term interest rates slightly — perhaps

early next year — the decision is unlikely to be the shot heard around the world because most fund managers will be ready for it.

International investors, especially American ones, who made gains averaging 18 to 20 percent in world stock markets this year, have begun to take profits.

Money under management now moves most markets, and managers are judged by their annual performance at the end of the year. Huge sums have begun moving out of stocks as well as bonds to look in the gains of the first 10 months of the year.

"They are parking the money in short-term bills in dollars, Swiss francs, or other currencies and waiting until next year to reinvest," said Robert Walberg of MMS International.

"They'll start coming back at the end of December or early in the New Year, so we'll get the regular 'January effect.' Then the real market battle will start, and that will take strong nerves."

What happens next year, especially on Wall Street, is the principal matter of debate. Most

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Remembering JFK, 30 Years Afterward

John F. Kennedy's grave being visited by family members Monday. From left, Representative Joseph P. Kennedy 2d; his wife, Elizabeth Kennedy; Victoria Reggie; and her husband, Senator Edward M. Kennedy. Dealey Plaza where Mr. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas was designated a national historic landmark. President Bill Clinton said he was "satisfied with the finding that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone" in killing President Kennedy, the conclusion reached by the Warren Commission. Page 2.

## Italy Spurns Old Guard In Mayoral Elections

### Leftists and Neo-Fascists Face Off in Bid to Form Alternative Mainstream

**By Alan Cowell**  
*New York Times Service*

ROME — In an election depicted as a harbinger of things to come, more than one quarter of Italy's 40 million voters gave overwhelming support to the Democratic Party of the Left — successor to the Communist Party — the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement, founded by followers of Mussolini, and the insurgent Northern League, results from 428 mayoral ballots showed Monday.

In Rome and Naples, the neo-fascists emerged as the single biggest party, even though their candidates trailed leftist-backed figures supported by the Democratic Party of the Left in the contest for mayor.

In five of the six major cities that set the pace for the vote, candidates supported by alliances of the left, dominated by former Communists, emerged as front-runners.

And, as votes were tallied on Monday after exit polls Sunday night gave a first inkling of the result, the implications began to emerge, too.

For one, the outcome meant that the Parliament supporting Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi has now become irrelevant to the mood and demands of the country, increasing pressure for an early national vote to purge the political old guard after 21 months of the country's corruption scandal.

Parliament was elected in April 1992, before the scandal cooled itself quite so resolutely around the parties in the four-party coalition — the Christian Democrats, the Socialists, the Liberals and the Social Democrats — and began to devour them.

Of the four members of the coalition, only the Christian Democrats, for decades the country's political center of gravity, registered at all, and their share of the ballot dropped from around 30 percent in the April 1992 vote to less than 10 percent. This phenomenal decline was matched only by the rise of the neo-fascist share of the vote in Rome and Naples by roughly the same amount.

"The government is now reliant on ghost parties," said one newspaper, *Il Giornale* in Milan.

The decline of the Christian Democrats signaled a further shift in Italian society. Throughout the Cold War, the Christian Democrats cast themselves as the bulwark against communism and, thus, as the rightful recipient of the huge Catholic vote. Church leaders openly urged support for the party.

On Monday, however, even Vatican Radio acknowledged that the huge political shift had ended what the Catholic Church used to term its "unified" vote.

"The vote that traditionally converged on the Christian Democrats has dispersed," the radio said in a commentary. "But it cannot be denied that many Catholics who voted Christian Democrat feel politically homeless when they look at the present situation."

That was not the only uncertainty. Rather than help clear the political air after the 21

See ITALY, Page 6

## In Europe, the U.S. 'Hype' Hits Home

**New York Times Service**

PARIS — During a week in which the message from Washington and Seattle was that U.S. foreign policy has been too Eurocentric and must now concentrate more on Asia, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany was quietly touring China and concluding contracts to sell about \$4 billion of German goods to Beijing.

The economic success of Mr. Kohl's visit underscores a point repeatedly made by European officials in response to last week's flurry of comments from President Bill Clinton and other U.S. officials about the merits of Asia in an age when foreign policy is about trade.

All three emergent economic blocs — Europe, North America and Asia — need each other and none has anything to gain by a trade war.

"The thinly veiled U.S. threats about having Asia as an alternative to Europe if world trade talks fail are absurd," said a French Foreign Ministry official. "It's as if France said it no longer cared about the United

States because most of our trade is with other European Community countries."

In general, the Clinton administration's apparent tilt toward Asia — backed up by a barrage of statistics about changing immigration patterns in the United States, the importance of U.S. exports to Asia and the speed of

China's territorial and military ambitions are worrying to the Asia-Pacific nations. Page 8.

economic growth in China — has been viewed in European capitals as having more to do with hype and negotiating ploys than a fundamental shift in strategy.

For example, much was made in the United States last week of the fact that U.S. trade with the countries of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum is larger than its trade with the European Community.

But the same is also true of the European Community, whose exports to South East Asia last year totaled \$73 billion, compared with about \$67 billion to the United States.

"In the medium-term, it is far from clear that a convergence of interests exists between

the Americans and the Asians, particularly China," said François Heisbourg, the former director of London's International Institute for Strategic Studies. "But in the short-term, the United States has tilted the balance of forces in its favor for world trade talks by putting on a show of Asian camaraderie."

Indeed, in case this point about the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiations was lost on the Europeans, the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, made it explicit: "We trust our partners in Geneva will take careful note of this solidarity and unity of purpose of AFPEC members," he said.

France, whose conflicts with the United States over agriculture and movie subsidies have been a main cause of the long paralysis in the world trade talks, showed little immediate sign of being impressed.

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France said there would be no agreement if the United States did not make concessions on farm trade, and his interior minister, Charles Pasqua, lambasted Mr. Clinton for

See APEC, Page 6

## Walkout Is Over at American Airlines

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton announced Monday that both sides in the American Airlines flight attendants' strike had agreed in principle to an immediate end to the walkout and to return to the bargaining table.

With a nudge from Mr. Clinton, the two sides agreed to accept binding arbitration to end their increasingly bitter dispute. Union members agreed to go back to work, and the airline agreed not to dismiss them.

"I am pleased to announce I have spoken to both parties involved in the American Airlines strike and that both have agreed in principle to end the strike and return to bargaining table immediately," Mr. Clinton said at a news conference.

"They have also agreed to resolve all matters under dispute through binding arbitration," he

said. "All American Airlines flight attendants will be reinstated."

American Airlines' flight service was badly disrupted after the Association of Professional Flight Attendants, representing about 21,000 American Airlines employees, went on strike Thursday. The sides could not reach agreement on pay, staffing, scheduling, work rules and health-benefit issues.

The work stoppage severely hampered American's ability to operate in the busy Thanksgiving holiday travel period and it was estimated the strike had already cost the company nearly \$200 million.

"I believe this agreement represents an important step forward for all Americans, including families that will be able to be reunited over the holidays; the flight attendants themselves, all of whom will be able to return to their jobs, and American Airlines, which can now return

to serving the American public," Mr. Clinton said.

American Airlines, based in Fort Worth, Texas, it hoped to return to a full schedule by the end of the week.

"Passengers who hold American Airline tickets, if they come to the airport tomorrow, can do so with some confidence," Robert L. Crandall, the chairman of the airline's parent company, AMR Corp., said at a news conference after Mr. Clinton's announcement.

"I have no doubt we'll get everybody where they're going in time for Thanksgiving," he added.

Mr. Crandall said he still expected the company to post a "very big" fourth-quarter loss, as well as a full-year loss despite the premature end to the planned 11-day strike.

He said that although the airline was not

See STRIKE, Page 2

## 4-Day Week? Idea Fires Up France

**By Roger Cohen**  
*New York Times Service*

PARIS — France, it is sometimes said, has little inclination for reform and a penchant for revolution. True to its reputation, the nation has suddenly become obsessed by a revolutionary idea: a wholesale switch to a four-day workweek that would, its proponents insist, slash unemployment, improve family life and bring new hope to a disenchanted society.

The proposal's chief advocate, Pierre Larrourou, 29, a consultant for the accounting firm Arthur Andersen, has achieved such fame in recent weeks that he is now known simply as "le gouvou." Swept from the Elysee Palace to government offices to television talk shows, Mr. Larrourou has tapped what

appears to be a thirst for a radical solution at a time of political torpor and economic recession in Europe.

"The four-day week can create two million jobs without sacrificing competitiveness," Mr. Larrourou said in an interview. "The alternative, more and more people in Europe perceive, is creeping despair."

Although the debate has been most intense in France, the four-day week has also struck a deep chord in Germany and other Western European countries reeling from high unemployment.

Companies like Volkswagen see the shorter workweek as an emergency measure to save thousands of jobs, while some politicians promote it as a "New Deal" to transform and

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## Klosk Kohl Backs Yeltsin On Draft Reforms

**MOSCOW (Reuters)** — Chancellor Helmut Kohl met President Boris N. Yeltsin in a Moscow sauna on Monday to offer support for his reforms but warned the West against imposing its standards of democracy on Russia.

Mr. Kohl, stopping off in the Russian capital on his way home from China, defended the Kremlin leader's new draft constitution which gives him strong powers over parliament.

"I can only warn people in the West not to transfer their standards straight to Moscow," he told reporters.

After 70 years of Soviet rule in Russia, democracy could not come out of a test tube, he said.

"I trust Boris Yeltsin and am confident that he and his colleagues will build a robust and strong democracy."

**General News**

A U.S. campaign-spending bill was passed by the House, but critics called the measure a sham. Page 3.

## Patten Scorns Argument On Curbing Asia Freedom

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's governor, Chris Patten, on Monday denounced arguments by several Asian leaders that too much democracy and individual freedom could hamper economic development.

He also voiced growing frustration with the stalemate in British-Chinese talks on Hong Kong's political future, saying even the lesser issues were still unresolved. "You can't go on and on and on forever," he said.

Mr. Patten, who is trying to broaden democracy in Hong Kong in the face of fierce Chinese opposition, said the main reason for wanting to sweep human rights under the carpet was to hold on to power or crush political opposition.

The governor, who crossed swords with Singapore's elder statesman, Lee Kuan Yew, on the issue last year, described as bizarre the criticism that his democratic program was an alien implant unsuited to Asia.

"The idea that human rights hold up prosperity is preposterous," he told the Foreign Correspondents' Club. "Human rights have never

emptied stomachs, human rights don't hamper growth."

Mr. Patten made only passing reference to Mr. Lee in his speech, but his comments appeared aimed at least partly at the former Singapore prime minister, who is visiting Hong Kong.

The governor held up as examples postwar Japan and Hong Kong itself, which has little democracy but has personal freedoms similar to those in the colonial power, Britain. Control of Hong Kong is to be returned to China in 1997.

"Hong Kong is living proof that these concepts do work as well in Asia as they do anywhere else," he said.

"A fundamental component of the rule of law is a proper regard for human rights," he said.

"We have them here in Hong Kong, we've had them for years, long before Hong Kong's GDP per head equaled or overtook that of

See PATTEN, Page 6



Alessandra Mussolini, the neo-fascist candidate, reacting to the news that she goes into the runoff election in Naples.

**Book Review** Page 9

Dow Jones	Nasdaq
Down 23.76	Down 1.32%
3,670.25	108.05

**The Dollar**

City	Rate	City	Rate
New York	1.7092	London	1.7143
Paris	1.4758	Frankfurt	1.4738
Yen	108.50	Yen	108.495
FF	5.6198	FF	5.6416

Aldorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L	Fr
Artilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh	
Comeron	708 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Rials	
Egypt	1.4758	Romania	11.20 FF	
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	5.00 R	
Gabon	480 CFA	Senegal	480 CFA	
Greece	280 Dr.	Spain	200 PTAS	
Ivory Coast	540 CFA	Tunisia	1,000 Din.	
Jordan	1 JD	Turkey	1.50 Dirh	
Lebanon	1.50 U.S. Mil.	U.S. Mil.	(Eur.)	1.10

## Haute Couture and the Upper Crust: Europe's Debs Come Out

**By Suzy Menkes**  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Their parents' generation tore up the paving stones. Now, 25 years on, dancing slippers are gliding over a checkered marble floor as the band strikes up a waltz.

At the first French debutante ball since the revolutionary year of 1968, young aristocrats try their feet at the unaccustomed waltz: one, two, oops! bump. The elders ransack the buffet as their ancestors fought the crusades: pasta with lobster, boiled eggs stuffed with truffles, smoked salmon, caviar and pots of chocolate mousse all dispatched before you can say "Vive la République!"

The French upper crust was supposed to have crumbled with Marie Antoinette and her cakes. But 200 years after the last queen

of the ancien regime lost her head, the country seems to be in the grip of a royalist revival. Versailles this season has hosted two parties of unimaginable opulence and is currently displaying the table settings of European royal families.

Emboldened by the fall of communism, old royalty and young pretenders have crisscrossed the globe in search of social butterflies. And not just in France. A lavish series of parties were held in Germany earlier this month to celebrate the marriage of Frederick von Württemberg to Marie von Wied. The ball invitation requested not just long dresses but "diadems." Everybody from the Liechtenstein royals, to Queen Margarita of Bulgaria to the Spanish Infanta Elena complied.

There is a reprise of high society right

through Germany, Belgium, France and Spain," says Alain Goguet-Chapuis, the editor in chief of *Point de Vue*, the tribal broadsheet of European royalty, and sponsor of the debutante ball. The magazine, which dubs itself "for the princesses of today," features royal events, sanitized gossip, society pictures and potted history.

Divorce and disillusion among the royals have not halted the unstoppable rise of *Point de Vue*. Since the magazine was bought by Sir James Goldsmith for his friend the Comtesse Laure de Boulay de la Meurthe, its circulation has climbed through 500,000. This season its focus on the bright side of life is being echoed in France by a new celebrity and good-news glossy magazine called *Gala*, which follows on the success of the British *Hello!* and its Spanish parent company.

Sunday's *Soirée des Débutantes* was filled with descendants of the Orleans and the Bourbons — France's royal family. And there were debs with family names that sound like wine labels and first names like medieval princesses. These *nie-de-château* girls included Agathe de Lastic Saint Jal modeling a Paco Rabanne dress with silver bustier twirling to match the chandeliers; Etienne Le Maresquier giving her Pierre Cardin Chinese lantern evening gown a twirl, and Ségolène de Cassagne, who struggled to get Vivienne Westwood's bouncy, leopard-printed crinoline through the door.

Front row at the *Hôtel de Crillon* was a head count of counts, all manfully cutting short their shooting weekends to sit alongside the titled mamas and grandmothers of the well-bred models. They included the English

roes Harlette Skeffington and Georgina Hebblethwaite, and the *jeunesse dorée* of Belgium, Poland and Switzerland. As befitted the king of couture, Yves Saint Laurent lured the closest to a crowned head: Bettina Bernardotte, of the Swedish royal family.

It is easy to scoff at the idea of reviving the debutante in an era when a condom seems a more appropriate accessory than a coronet. Yet the innocent exuberance of the *Soirée des Débutantes* suggests that there is a yearning for romance among the MTV generation.

Americans, drooling over the lush society world in the film "The Age of Innocence," may soon be having their own debutante revival. Ophélie Renouard, organizer of the *Soirée des Débutantes*, is hoping to bring the

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# Rebirth of the Frauenkirche Dresden Rebuilds Its Bomb-Razed Symbol

**By Rick Atkinson**  
*Washington Post Service*

**DRESDEN** — A half-century ago, the soaring stone cupola of Dresden's Frauenkirche was the most magnificent silhouette on Germany's most magnificent skyline. Rising in baroque splendor 90 meters feet above the River Elbe, the great dome embodied German piety, prosperity and architectural virtuosity.

Then came the firebombing of Dresden by nearly 800 British bombers on Feb. 13, 1945, and the charred rubble that had been the Frauenkirche came to symbolize the catastrophe of war.

Now, 48 years later, reconstruction of the Frauenkirche has begun, stone by shattered stone. Once again, the church serves as a potent symbol, this time of the rebuilding of Eastern Germany's long-neglected cities and of Dresden's determination to recapture at least a glimmer of its past glory.

For Dresdeners, said Kurt Biedenkopf, state premier of Saxony, the Frauenkirche's rise from the ashes means, "We're alive again."

It will be a slow, tedious and expensive resurrection. The project, begun earlier this year and expected to cost at least 300 million marks (\$178 million), is scheduled for completion by 2006, the 800th anniversary of Dresden's founding. Private donors thus far have contributed 17 million Deutsche marks, enough to finish clearing away the debris before the rebuilding begins next summer, said Claus-Dieter Heinze, managing director of the Frauenkirche Foundation.

The clearing of the church site is proceeding with the meticulous care of an archeological dig. About 30 workers, many of them former coal miners, are hauling away what remains of the 60,000 stones originally used in the Frauenkirche construction 250 years ago.

"They're incredibly careful in handling the stones," Heinze said of his crew. "They treat them almost like eggs."

Each fragment is tagged with an identification number and hoisted onto a metal rack for cataloging by shape, size, and weight. Architecture students then log the measurements into a computer in an effort to determine where the stone fit by matching it against prewar photographs and blueprints.

Mr. Heinze estimates that perhaps 10,000 of the sandstone blocks can be salvaged and reused; the rest were either shattered beyond repair when the church collapsed or were turned into glass by the immense heat of the firestorm. Replacement stones will be quarried from the Elbe Valley sites used in the 18th century.

Eventually, the crew hopes to find such artifacts as the pedestal from the baptismal font, and pieces of the great, three-story organ built by Gottfried Silbermann, on which Johann Sebastian Bach once played. Two of the Frauenkirche's four subterranean crypts, in which 244 prominent Dresdeners were buried over the centuries, also await discovery.

The Frauenkirche was more than just another Protestant church. It was the jewel in the crown of a city known as the Florence of the Elbe for its graceful beauty and patronage of the arts. "Dresden is a magnificent place," the poet Johann Wolfgang Goethe wrote in 1768, "and if a small stipend were made available to me here, I would never wish to leave."

Construction of the Frauenkirche, designed Georg Bahr, began in 1726 and was completed 17 years later. The church's size and exceptional acoustics made it a fa-

vorite site for musical extravaganzas: Richard Wagner imported 1,200 singers and 100 musicians for the first performance of his "Last Supper of the Apostles," while Gustav Mahler's 8th Symphony was first performed in the nave with equally grand flair. The great cupola, known as the "stone bell," attracted countless artists, including the Italian painter Antonio Cav-

naletto, who featured the Frauenkirche in five of his Dresden canvases.

Aesthetics notwithstanding, the cupola was structurally dubious. Weighing more than 12,000 tons, the stone bell survived cannon fire by Frederick the Great's troops in 1760 but was considered so unstable, particularly as eight supporting pillars gradually sank into the marshy ground, that various buttressing efforts were undertaken during the next 180 years.

Then, disaster. At 10 P.M. on Strove Tuesday in 1945, 244 Royal Air Force Lancaster bombers dropped incendiary bombs on a

city swollen with tens of thousands of refugees; three hours later, another 529 RAF bombers struck in a second wave. Among hundreds of Allied war prisoners also in the city was Kurt Vonnegut, who later described the horrific scene in his novel "Slaughterhouse-Five." How many died is unknown; 35,000 bodies were found and perhaps another 100,000 vanished in the flames.

Although the heat of the inferno reached an estimated 2,000 degrees Centigrade, the gutted church stood for two days more. Then, on the morning of Feb. 15, the weakened walls gave way and the cupola collapsed in a roar, pulling the church's four towers on top of it. "Anyone who has forgotten how to weep," the poet Gerhard Hauptmann wrote a few months later, "may learn again through the destruction of Dresden."

Portions of the baroque inner city eventually were rebuilt during the four decades of Communist rule, notably the Zwinger palace and the opera house. The Frauenkirche, however, lay where it fell.

"The Communist government felt, 'Why the hell do we want to rebuild churches if we don't believe in God?'" Mr. Heinze said.

Even after German reunification, insurmountable obstacles remain before another Bach fugue thunders inside the stone bell. Fundraising during a recession is chancy, and engineers talk of the need to sink pillars down 20 to 30 meters to bedrock to stabilize the massive dome.

## Clinton Believes Oswald Acted Alone in Dallas

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**WASHINGTON** — President Bill Clinton, speaking on the 30th anniversary of President John F. Kennedy's assassination, said Monday that he was "satisfied with the finding that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone."

He also said that he was content with the Secret Service's efforts to protect him.

Even so, Mr. Clinton said at a news conference, "It's impossible for a democratic leader in a free world, I think, to live in a shell."

"And one of the greatest things a president has to guard against all the time is just becoming isolated from the feelings, the concerns, the conditions of daily life that all other Americans have to confront," he said.

At a joint news conference with President Fidel V. Ramos of the Philippines, Mr. Clinton also made these points:

- He said that there was just "a shred of a chance" that Congress could wrap up work on the Brady bill before Thanksgiving. The bill requires a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases.
- He said the administration was working on a "new approach" for coaxing North Korea to allow nuclear inspections. He did not elaborate, although there have been reports that the United States is considering offering trade and other economic incentives.

The president said he would discuss the matter on Tuesday with President Kim Young Sam of South Korea during his visit to the White House.

- He announced that he and Mr. Ramos had agreed that the United States and the Philippines would negotiate an extradition treaty to make it easier to bring to justice those accused of terrorism, drug running and other crimes.
- Mr. Clinton was asked if he believed that Mr. Oswald acted alone in assassinating Mr. Kennedy in Dallas 30 years ago. "I am satisfied with the finding that Lee

Harvey Oswald acted alone," he replied. "I'm also very satisfied with the work done by the Secret Service in my behalf."

He noted that "most of the crowds that I see now have been through some sort of screening process." At the same time, he said it was important for presidents to have regular contact with the public and "not to lose touch and get totally out of synch."

The Warren Commission, appointed after Mr. Kennedy's murder in Dallas, said that Mr. Oswald, a former Marine who had once defected to the Soviet Union, acted alone and without assistance in killing Mr. Ken-

尼迪 and wounding then-Governor John Connally of Texas. But that finding has been controversial from the start. Even now, polls show that most Americans believe there was a conspiracy in the assassination.

The comment from Mr. Clinton on Monday represented a departure from what he has said before on the subject. During the 1992 campaign, Mr. Clinton and his running mate, Al Gore, were asked if they agreed with the Warren Commission conclusion. Mr. Gore said he did not, and Mr. Clinton said he agreed with him.

On the issue of North Korea's refusal to allow international inspections of nuclear sites, Mr. Clinton made it clear that the subject will be high on the agenda when he meets Tuesday with the South Korean president.

"It was obvious to me that no one in the region wants North Korea to become a nuclear power, so we're going to do everything we can, in close consultation with the countries most affected in the region, to try to find a resolution to this," he said.

On the Brady bill, Mr. Clinton said: "I would love it if Congress could give the Brady bill to the American people for Thanksgiving. There may be some small chance it can be done now, but I don't want to hold out false hope."

(AP, Reuters)

## Fierce Cold Plays Havoc in Europe

*International Herald Tribune*

A giant low pressure system over Russia brought snow and fierce cold to much of Europe on Monday, claiming the lives of homeless men in France, Germany and Russia, and disrupting communications.

Parts of Britain, including London, received their first November snow since 1969, and forecasters warned that freezing fog and ice would continue to make driving treacherous as temperatures plunged below zero centigrade (32 Fahrenheit).

The death of five homeless men in France intensified concern about tens of thousands of homeless people across the nation. Officials and aid groups opened makeshift shelters, including a disused subway station and an aircraft hangar.

In Paris, Mayor Jacques Chirac ordered vehicles staffed with nurses and social workers onto the streets to seek homeless people in need of emergency aid.

The cold also took the lives of three homeless men in Germany, where an estimated 150,000 people are living on the street.

Four people froze to death in Moscow after exposure to temperatures as low as minus 16 degrees centigrade (3 degrees Fahrenheit).

Following heavy snowfalls, the Swiss mountain passes of Furka, Grimsel, Klausen, Forcola di Livigno, Nufenen, Grand-St-Bernard, Susten and Umbrail were closed to traffic for the rest of the winter. The Gotthard and Oberalp passes were temporarily closed.

Elsewhere, vast traffic jams built up on highways, including one 25-kilometer (15-mile) long in southwestern Germany, as cars and trucks slipped and collided on the thin but icy snow.

"This very cold spell is likely to last the week," a British government weather forecaster said.

Food and other supplies for 3 million civilians trapped by the civil war in Bosnia were blocked by the worsening weather, creating shortages of food, fuel and water.

Community foreign ministers will also try at that meeting to win new guarantees from Serbs, Croats and Muslims that they will not block or hamper new aid corridors from the coast into Bosnia.

A final lifting of sanctions would hinge on a peace plan settling ethnic disputes across all of the former Yugoslavia, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain said. Fighting also continues in Croatia, at a much lower level than in Bosnia.

"We cannot, at the moment, lift sanctions," Mr. Hurd said. "But if the Serbs and the Croats were to make the necessary territorial concessions to the Muslims in Bosnia, some sort of lifting of sanctions might be envisaged," he said.

A Serbian-Muslim standoff over small tracts of land in eastern Bosnia doomed an international peace plan two months ago. If Serbs agree to return that 3 percent to 4 percent

## Bill Bixby, TV Actor, Is Dead at 59

*The Associated Press*

**LOS ANGELES** — Bill Bixby, 59, whose three-decade television career featured starring roles as a Martian's pal, a supersoldier and a superhero, died of cancer Sunday.

Mr. Bixby starred with Ray Walston in the 1963-66 CBS comedy "My Favorite Martian." Mr. Bixby played the newspaper reporter Tim O'Hara, foil to Mr. Walston's extraterrestrial.

Three years later, Mr. Bixby moved into the role of a wise dad in "The Courtship of Eddie's Father." After a stint in the 1973-74 NBC series "The Magician," he starred as the scientist who is transformed into a raging monster in "The In-

credible Hulk," which ran from 1978-82 on CBS.

**Emile Ardolino, 50, Dies, Was Dance Filmmaker**

*New York Times Service*

Emile Ardolino, 50, an Oscar-winning maker of dance documentaries who became a Hollywood director of films including "Dirty Dancing" and "Sister Act," died Saturday in Los Angeles. The cause was AIDS, said Cindy Gilmore, a colleague and co-producer at Ardolino Productions.

Mr. Ardolino, whose new film, "George Balanchine's The Nutcracker" is to be released Wednesday, was considered a dance film-

maker of exceptional sensitivity. He founded Compton-Ardolino Films with Gardner Compton in 1967. In 1969, he won an Obie Award for his films for the original Broadway production of "Oh! Calcutta!"

**Kenneth Burke Dies at 96, A Philosopher of Language**

*New York Times Service*

Kenneth Burke, 96, a philosopher of language whose criticism and theories had a major impact on many American writers and thinkers in the mid-20th century, died Friday of heart failure at his farm in Andover, New Jersey.

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**FRENCH SEIZE KURDS** — A Kurdish militant giving a victory sign as police detained 152 protesters at a banned Paris demonstration Monday. The Kurds demanded the release of more than 20 comrades held after nationwide raids last week on the separatist Kurdish Workers' Party.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Sihanouk Eases Khmer Rouge Stand

**PHNOM PENH (AFP)** — King Norodom Sihanouk, reversing an earlier vow not to include the Khmer Rouge in the elected Cambodian government, said Monday that he would give them senior government positions if they surrendered.

In a paper from his sickbed in Beijing, released by the Royal Palace here, he said the government headed by his son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, would give "several posts of co-ministers, co-deputy ministers, co-secretaries of state and advisors to 'acceptable' personalities within the Party of Democratic Kampuchea."

He excluded Pol Pot and his deputies Ieng Sary, Nuon Chea and Ta Mok but said nothing about the current nominal leader, Khieu Samphan, or the military commander, Son Sen.

### Guatemala Crash Kills 13 Tourists

**GUATEMALA CITY (Reuters)** — Thirteen people, including U.S., Canadian and German tourists, were killed Sunday afternoon when a twin-engine plane crashed into a mountainside north of Guatemala City, the authorities said.

The plane belonging to the Guatemalan company Aerovias was returning from the Santa Elena airport in the northern Peten Department when it ran into bad weather and crashed into a mountain about 55 kilometers (35 miles) north of Guatemala City, civil aviation authorities said.

Most of those killed were tourists from the United States, Germany and Puerto Rico who were returning from a visit to the northern Mayan ruins of Tikal. Only 9 of the 13 bodies have been identified, the authorities said. Fog and rain hindered the search by fire fighters in the rugged and isolated municipality of Polochic. The twin-engine Beech 80 aircraft crashed less than an hour after takeoff.

### Spain and Unions Resume Talks

**MADRID (Reuters)** — Talks between the Spanish government and trade unions on a proposed social pact resumed Monday with little sign of an agreement being reached before the Nov. 30 deadline.

Government and unions were discussing the issue of layoffs on Monday with the deadline, which has been rejected as absurd by unions, weighing heavily on negotiations. On Friday, the unions rejected the government's proposals for hiring procedures.

If no agreement has been reached by Nov. 30, the minority Socialist government has said that it will go ahead with its economic program, with or without the support of unions.

### Bonn Says 2 Blood Donors Had HIV

**BONN (Reuters)** — At least two blood donors used by a German pharmaceutical firm at the center of a national scandal over AIDS-tainted blood supplies had the HIV virus, investigators said Monday.

The public prosecutor investigating Koblenz-based UB Plasma said that tests on 25,000 blood samples showed that two donors were infected with the AIDS-causing human immunodeficiency virus, and nine could not be definitively cleared. UB Plasma has been closed and senior employees arrested over suspicions that the firm failed to screen all of its blood products for the AIDS virus.

Prosecutor Norbert Weis added that checks on the 4,000 people who had donated blood to the firm over the past two years were now complete but the results were not absolutely reliable due to the poor conditions in which UB Plasma stored the blood.

### Abiola Meets Nigeria Military Ruler

**LAGOS (Reuters)** — Moshod K.O. Abiola, the Nigerian politician widely believed to have won a presidential election annulled in June by the military, on Monday visited the new military ruler, General Sani Abacha, a senior aide to Mr. Abiola said.

"We discussed the state of the country and how to bring about peace, stability and the restoration of democracy," said Jonathan Zwingina, who accompanied Mr. Abiola. Mr. Abiola was not commented on General Abacha's takeover last Wednesday, when the former interim leader, Ernest Shonekan, resigned.

Separately, Nigerians returned to work Monday after the main trade union federation reached an agreement with the government on domestic fuel prices and called off a weeklong strike.

### Mexico Opposition Names Candidate

**MEXICO CITY (Reuters)** — Diego Fernandez de Cevallos, leader of the opposition National Action Party in the lower house of Congress, was chosen as the conservative candidate for the presidential election in August.

Mr. Fernandez de Cevallos, 52, beat three other contenders by winning 64.71 percent of the vote of more than 9,000 delegates on the second and last day of the convention of the largest opposition party.

His main competitors will be the candidate of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, and Cuauhtemoc Cardenas of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, who almost beat Carlos Salinas de Gortari in fraudulent 1988 elections. The traditional unveiling of the governing party candidate is due anytime soon.

### Editor's Note

Paragraphs were jumbled and columns reversed in an article from Singapore on the back page of Monday's edition. The International Herald Tribune regrets the errors.

### Correction

An article in Thursday's edition misidentified the panel that recommended independence for the Bank of England. It was the Center for Economic Policy Research.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Paris's Grand Palais Closed as Unsafe

**PARIS (Reuters)** — The Grand Palais, the Paris exhibition hall just off the Champs-Elysees, has been closed to visitors after experts found its glass dome to be unsafe. The building, erected for the 1900 Universal Exhibition, rests on unstable foundations and its huge glass dome needs urgent repair work, Culture Minister Jacques Toubon said Monday. Two bolts fell from the dome in June, prompting authorities to put up nets.

Exhibitions of French post-Impressionist painting and insects will be moved elsewhere in Paris or to the provinces. It could take up to two years to ensure the vast space below the glass dome is safe for displays.

A state of emergency was declared in parts of Athens on Monday after three days of heavy rain caused widespread flooding, washing away cars and disrupting telephones and power supplies. The city's southern suburbs were worst affected. Hundreds of homes were flooded and streets became gushing rivers. (Reuters)

Iran resumed passenger train service to Khorramshahr near the Gulf on Monday, 13 years after it was halted at the outset of the Iran-Iraq War, Tehran Radio said. Khorramshahr, then Iran's biggest port on the Shatt-al-Arab border river, was occupied by Iraqi troops for 19 months at the start of the eight-year conflict. It is still largely in ruins. (Reuters)

Cuba has dismissed as "merely ravings" a threat by a Florida group to kidnap foreign tourists on the island. The paramilitary group Alpha 66 warned Nov. 4 that it would rob and possibly kidnap tourists in Cuba after Saturday. But the news agency Prensa Latina said such attacks were unlikely. "In Cuba there are no Mafia clans, drug-bosses or terrorist organizations which could carry out such acts," the agency said. (AP)

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# STATESIDE / PAYING FOR CAMPAIGNS

## House Votes Bill to Curb Campaign Spending

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — Faced with mounting public pressure to clean up Congress, the House passed a campaign-finance reform bill Monday setting voluntary spending limits and capping contributions by political action committees.

The contentious measure passed by a comfortable margin, 255 to 175, despite strenuous objections from House Republicans and many Democrats who branded it a sham that would do little to change the current system.

But House Democratic leaders, scrambling to clear the bill before the House adjourns for the year, probably Tuesday, said the measure setting voluntary spending caps of \$600,000 in House races was an important first step toward meaningful change.

"We are faced with an increasing cynicism on the part of the American people that there is not a fair contest between incumbents and challengers. We can, to some extent, build back public confidence," said the speaker of the House, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington.

The public interest group Common Cause, which supported the bill, said that in 1992 the overall tab for House races was about \$330 million.

President Bill Clinton has made campaign-finance reform a priority and the Senate passed its version of the bill earlier this year. A final measure will not be worked out until 1994 and, if passed, probably will not take effect until 1995.

Changing campaign rules to aid challengers is a difficult task for lawmakers. Despite months of delay and public breast-beating, the bill is similar to a measure that was passed last year, but vetoed by President George Bush.

Before approving the measure, the House voted, 263 to 173, against a Republican alternative that would ban contributions from political action committees, or PACs, and require candidates to raise half their funds from their districts. It would also have allowed political parties to give challengers money equal to any surplus funds held over from previous elections by an incumbent.

Republicans charged that Democrats wanted taxpayer financing of campaigns, but some Democrats predicted that no financing scheme would pass muster, leaving the campaign-reform bill an empty shell.

Mr. Foley, who had faced a near-revolt from some within his own party on the campaign-finance bill and had to hunt for last-minute votes, argued the measure was "the best we can do at this point."

"To vote no today is to kill campaign reform for this Congress," Mr. Foley said in a rare pitch to colleagues on the floor. "That would be a terrible message to give to the country, a bad message for both parties."

On Sunday, the House rejected, 220 to 207, a move to block the Democratic leadership bill on campaign finance from coming up.

"What we're doing here tonight isn't reform, it's fraud," said Representative Steven Gundersen, Republican of Wisconsin, who wanted to block the bill.

The White House has lobbied heavily against the \$90 billion deficit-reduction package by Representatives Timothy J. Wirth, Democrat of Minnesota, and John R. Kasich, Republican of Ohio, and complained its Medicare cuts would hurt next year's effort on health care reform and drain already-tight state budgets.

Mr. Wirth and others complained that Democratic leaders had threatened to yank federal projects out of the districts of any lawmaker who voted for the \$90 billion deficit package.

"It's intimidation; it's pressure politics," Mr. Wirth said Monday morning. Many freshmen and reform-minded lawmakers had resisted they get to address further spending cuts during consideration of President Bill Clinton's budget. "It is



JOLLY MOOD, SERIOUS MESSAGE — President Bill Clinton visiting a Roman Catholic church bazaar in central Los Angeles. Behind him is Archbishop Roger Mahony. In remarks at the church, Mr. Clinton said America had to crack down on violence.

## House Rejects Bid for D.C. Statehood

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After years of often dispiriting struggle, supporters of statehood for the District of Columbia finally got a congressional vote on the issue — and were soundly defeated.

But they immediately vowed to continue their fight after the House, by a vote of 277 to 153, turned down a bill that would have transformed the District into the 51st state.

Statehood proponents said their success in getting committee hearings, a floor debate and then a vote on the bill was a great achievement in itself.

"I'm ready to declare victory," said Eleanor Holmes Norton, the District's nonvoting delegate in Congress. "I had to go about getting those votes without being able to vote myself. That tells you something about the breadth and possibilities of our support."

But given the magnitude of the defeat, statehood proponents are not likely to get another vote soon, even though they couched their argument in terms of extending full civil rights to the 600,000 residents of the U.S. capital.

District residents pay the same taxes as other citizens and are subject to the same laws. They may vote in presidential elections and for their congressional delegate, but the delegate has no floor vote and there are no senators from the District. And although District residents elect a mayor and a city council, the District government ultimately answers to Congress.

In the debate before the vote on Sunday, Representative John R. Lewis, Democrat of Georgia, one of the leaders in the civil rights struggles of the 1960s, rallied the rights that District residents have and do not have, then called for passage of the bill.

"It is not right," he said, "that there is still an America where there is still some taxation without representation."

But Representative Thomas D. DeLay, Republican of Texas, countered, "The District hasn't even shown the ability to govern itself as a city, let alone as a state."

In one of the bluntest speeches made during the debate, he summoned up one of the images that many Americans have of the city because of some of its recent travails. "The District," he said, "is a liberal bastion of corruption and crime. Let's take it back and clean it up."

Many House members did not want to vote on the matter for various reasons, some constitutional, some economic, some geographic. But under constant implorement by Ms. Norton, they yielded.

Senate leaders have talked now and again about holding hearings on statehood, but none have yet been scheduled.

Shortly before the House vote, President Bill Clinton sent a letter calling for passage of the bill. "It is

fundamentally unfair that residents of the District are denied full representation and participation in our national life," he said. He also sent some of his aides to Capitol Hill to lobby for the measure.

The bill was symbolically designated House Resolution 51. In defeating it, some opponents argued that the Founding Fathers could easily have made the national capital a state but instead envisioned it as a federal enclave, free of outside governmental influence.

Other opponents argued that the city's mayor and council had yet to demonstrate that they could run a city well enough to meet congressional standards.

"You can't have your city ask for troops to control your streets one week and come out and ask for statehood the next week," said Representative Dana Rohrabacher, Republican of California. "People won't take you seriously."

Other House members argued that the District was too small, geographically and economically, to be viable as a state.

And a few, mainly Republicans, argued that if the District, which is heavily Democratic, became a state, it would only add more Democrats to the House and Senate. Although Democrats agreed, not enough of them voted for the bill to carry the day for statehood.

The bill was supported by 151 of the 258 House Democrats but by only 1 of the 175 Republicans. Wayne Gilchrest of Maryland,

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Senate Sues for Disputed Diaries

WASHINGTON — With Senator Bob Packwood deciding to fight sexual misconduct allegations rather than resign, the Senate filed suit in federal court on Monday to enforce an ethics committee subpoena for the Oregon Republican's diaries.

The Senate asked that Mr. Packwood provide its ethics committee with "his transcribed diaries and untranscribed diary materials from Jan. 1, 1989 through July 16, 1993."

If the Senate is successful, the diaries would go first to a former U.S. appellate judge, Kenneth Starr, who would review them to prevent the panel from receiving entries involving lawyer-client and doctor-patient relationships, as well as family matters.

The suit, stating that the Senate "has the constitutional duty" to deal with members who may have been guilty of misbehavior, contended the chamber "needs Senator Packwood's diaries to fulfill its responsibilities." (AP)

handgun purchases, is now certain to become law even if that means dragging legislators back for another session after Thanksgiving.

The Senate and the House still must reconcile differences between their bills, and congressional aides said meetings that began Monday afternoon could last all night.

"The question of timing remains up in the air," the Senate Democratic leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, said on NBC television, "but the result is not in doubt. It will become law."

Even the Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, who voted against the Senate version, said on the same news program: "I think it's time to move on. Let's move the Brady bill."

Most of the Senate has left town for the Thanksgiving recess, but key members remain and could approve legislation by voice vote if no member objected. To have a full vote of the Senate would require calling a session after Thanksgiving. (AP)

### Quote / Unquote

Attorney General Janet Reno, commenting on the Senate's action on the Brady handgun-control bill: "You at least ought to make possessing a handgun, no matter where you possess it, as difficult as it is to get a driver's license."

### Conferees Work on Gun Control

WASHINGTON — Senate leaders say that the Brady bill, requiring a five-day waiting period for

## Away From Politics

● A sky diver struck an airplane while free-falling, damaging it so severely that it went into a spin and crashed, killing the four people aboard. The parachutist, Alfred Peters, 51, survived after hitting the tail of the single-engine Piper near Northampton, Massachusetts. The authorities said he hit the plane at 7,500 feet, broke his ankle, and then deployed his parachute.

● A national survey of postal workers has found what senior postal officials describe as an alarming rate of racial, sexual and job safety complaints. Nearly one in three minority postal workers reported experiencing racial discrimination in the past year and nearly one in five female postal employees believes she was subjected to sexual discrimination. As well, one in five workers felt unsafe while working. (AP, NYT, WP, AFP)

● A man described as a religious zealot opened fire in New Orleans, killing his girlfriend, their 4-month-old twins and her 9-year-old daughter. He then killed himself. So far this year, the city has had 350 homicides.

● Space agency officials have decided to proceed with the Dec. 1 launching of the space shuttle Endeavour despite a faulty pressure sensor. The mission is to repair the Hubble Space Telescope.

● Dr. Jack Kevorkian was present when a fellow physician died by inhaling carbon monoxide in Royal Oak, Michigan. It was the second death attended by Dr. Kevorkian since he was freed on bail on a charge of illegally assisting a suicide less than a month ago, and the 20th he has attended since 1990, his lawyer said.

## Bayerische Landesbank Bulletin

MONEY AND CAPITAL MARKETS REPORT

# GERMAN BOND MARKET STRIKING PARALLELS

A comparison of the present interest-rate cycle with previous ones reveals striking parallels: Excess liquidity is helping to nudge interest rates down.

Even after the latest cut in the key rates, hopes for a further fall in interest rates are still alive. While in the past such a constellation of rates-cyclical low of bond yields and a lowering of the key rates had almost inevitably triggered a setback in the bond market (at least a temporary one), there was hardly any reaction this time. Although the ten-year yield is at its lowest level in the past five-and-a-half years and only some 50 basis points above previous lows (e.g., 1978 and 1987), there is still room for a fall in the key interest rates and thus in the rates at the short end of the market.

At any rate, the fundamental situation in the late autumn of 1993 is such that no early interest-rate reversal need be feared. After the swift decline in interest rates, however, mainly since the start of the currency turmoil in the EMS in the autumn of 1992, the question as to the remaining downside potential looms large. Interest rates have come a long way since the cyclical peak in the autumn of 1990, when ten-year bank bonds yielded 9.1 per cent, five-year bonds 9.15 per cent and time deposits as much as 9 3/4 per cent; the long-term yield is now almost one-third lower, and the yield on medium-term bonds and that at the short end of the market are down approx. two-fifths and one-third, respectively. A comparison with the previous interest-rate cycle shows the following picture: The rate for five-year securities dropped by some three-fifths between 1981 and 1987, the ten-year yield halved, and money-market rates in the summer of 1987 were down to a quarter of their 1981 level.

A comparison with previous interest-rate cycles reveals striking parallels: Similar to the situation at the time of the 1978 and 1987 interest-rate lows, ample liquidity has helped to nudge rates down, most of which came from foreign sources (including reinvestments of German capital by Luxembourg-based investment funds). Another point worth mentioning: In 1978, the lowest nominal rates for five-year and ten-year public bonds were 5 per cent and 5 1/2 per cent, respectively. In 1987, the yield on five-year special federal bonds, with a coupon of five per cent and an issue price of 100.80, fell to 4.82 per cent; ten-year federal bonds had a coupon of 5 1/2 per cent. In the current cycle, special federal bonds yield 5.26 per cent and ten-year bonds return 5.88 per cent.

However, when trying to fathom the remaining potential for interest-rate cuts, one should not rely too much on past experience; instead, it would seem preferable to look at the factors determining the current trend. The

following positives and negatives have to be taken into account:

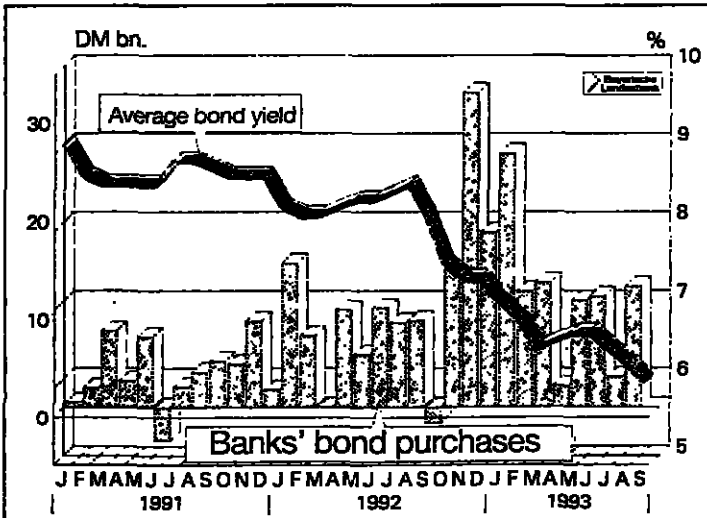
● Inflation will continue to cool in 1994, so that there will hardly be any need to keep money tight on this account. The rise in prices — in October the figure "three" reappeared before the decimal point for the first time — should slow down to a three-per-cent pace next spring.

● The demand for loans and capital will grow at a moderate pace in 1994. Housing construction and (probably) public-sector borrowing demand will not be much higher than in 1993, though the latter will be noticeably above the average for the preceding years. The corporate sector's borrowing demand will probably diminish in 1994.

● The investment potential will again be sufficiently high next year to allow the demand for capital to be met without difficulty. If the D-mark remains strong, D-mark investments will continue to be favoured by foreign investors. The steady growth of household wealth can be expected to continue.

These positives tend to stabilise the bond market, while the negatives do not yet give cause for serious concern, though they may cause some irritation from time to time. The negatives are a possible reversal of US monetary policy and uncertainty regarding the future course of exchange rates.

Weighing the negatives against the positives, we see no likelihood of a drastic change in the direction of interest rates. The Bundesbank will continue the balancing act between external necessities and internal requirements it has already been successfully performing this year. This means a further reduction in money-market rates, which — if past cycles provide any clue — still have room for a fall of about 150 basis points.



German banks have sharply increased their net purchases of fixed-interest securities. In the past two years, they have alternated with foreigners as the dominant investor group in the German market. Since the fourth quarter of 1992, banks have added DM155 billion worth of bonds, or more than two-fifths of total net purchases, to their portfolios. With the yield curve taking on its normal shape again, banks should remain buyers of fixed-rate securities. Their present holdings of bank-bonds and public bonds come to more than DM 700 billion.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Victory for South Africa

South Africans of every color, have as well as have-nots, have brought off a considerable political feat. They agreed last week to an interim constitution free of racist taint; it makes full citizens of blacks, who comprise three-fourths of the population. It establishes a multiracial transition regime that will govern until April 27, when an elected parliament will give final form to the new system.

neaked leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi — who, with hard-line whites, demands ethnic self-determination and regional autonomy. For months there has been strife between Inkatha activists and supporters of Mr. Mandela's African National Congress. A bloody and boycotted election might give South Africa's powerful and lightly armed military and security forces the pretext for a takeover. Given the rage and frustration of jobless youngsters in black townships, civil war might loom if the African National Congress, the likely winner at the polls, were robbed of victory. Hopes for peace would perish and productive whites would flee, leaving the field to rival warriors.

Diplomacy for North Korea

As the crisis over North Korea's pursuit of a nuclear bomb builds, so do international diplomatic efforts to ease it. On the outcome rests not just a crucial issue of proliferation — whether a reckless renegade nation comes into possession of atomic weapons — but the whole question of regional stability and the possibility of another Korean war.

moderation of the two Koreas, concentrating on the nuclear issue. The North had started down the road of international inspections. It then halted. These inspections must be resumed, but, rightly, the Clinton administration also now seeks to revive the dragging agreement on nuclear dialogue and mutual inspections that North and South signed a year ago. The idea is to use their presumed shared interest in nuclear security to build contacts and confidence that could be applied to other common concerns.

Irish People Want Peace

If Israel and the PLO can talk directly, then why can't Britain do the same with Sinn Fein, the political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army? The IRA seemed to give its answer in October when it bombed a fish shop in a Protestant area of Belfast, killing 10 people. When Protestant gunmen retaliated by killing Catholics, there were six more fatalities; it was the worst carnage in years in British-ruled Northern Ireland.

For IRA fundamentalists, there is only one goal, a united Ireland — which a million Protestants in the North overwhelmingly reject. Two Unionist parties are committed to preserving the province's ties to Britain, and Mr. Major's government relies on the parliamentary votes of these loyalists. Doubtless that circumscribes his negotiating room. Even so, Americans are baffled by the fierce persistence of this conflict.

Other Comment

South Africa: Moving Too Fast?

The breathtaking speed with which the most important South African negotiating partners completed work on a draft constitution has come as a surprise. But perhaps the haste was excessive; several crucial issues have been left unresolved, such as conditions for April's election, and the question of the federal structure of the future South Africa. And what if some of the "homelands" decide not to give up their semblance of independence? As it stands, the draft constitution sidesteps too many fundamental issues, which bodes ill for the future.

Rabin Is Showing the World What Leadership Is About

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — With a month to go and the remarkable events of 1993 to assess, Time magazine and other organizations with the hubris to choose a Person of the Year have long workdays ahead. One statesman seems to me to tower over the other deserving nominees: Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

That differentiation might not seem like the most difficult of human tasks, but it is central to the sea change in Israeli attitudes that Mr. Rabin seeks. Until now, everyone and everything associated with the PLO had been stigmatized by many Israelis, including Mr. Rabin, as evil incarnate.

71st year. He is not relying on Mr. Arafat's promises but on Mr. Arafat's situation, and on Israeli resolve, to turn the words of peace into concrete arrangements.

by both Mr. Arafat and Israeli hard-liners. Mr. Rabin's refusal to gloss over an agreement that is a surrender of the PLO's historic goals is an impressive contribution toward peace. The Israeli leadership understands that just as the Israelis had to be reassured by Mr. Arafat's renunciation of terrorism and belligerency, the Palestinians need to be reassured that Israel genuinely intends to end the occupation begun by the 1967 war.

A Fair Ban on Production of Plutonium Would Apply to All

By José Goldemberg

PRINCETON, New Jersey — The Clinton administration's new nuclear nonproliferation policy reopens the Pandora's box of proliferation around the world at a time when it was slowly being closed.

cessing plants will be sent back to Japan to be used to fuel a \$5 billion prototype breeder reactor that burns and produces more plutonium.

To imply that Japan is more trustworthy than developing countries requires deep concerns about the discriminatory character of American policy. That policy will strengthen the hand of those in developing countries who have urged their leaders to acquire nuclear weapons, at a time when progress has been achieved in gaining universal adherence to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

um they are not giving up important technologies for production of energy in the future? Tokyo is not prepared to forego such technologies even though Japanese leaders and scientists know that reprocessing nuclear fuel to recover plutonium as an energy source makes no economic sense.

ries. But what makes Japan different? A more acceptable course of action for the Clinton administration would be a nondiscriminatory nuclear policy in which all countries would indefinitely forgo reprocessing of spent fuel to produce plutonium.

'Greater China' Should Think Again About Being So Different

By George Hicks

HONG KONG — The World Chinese Entrepreneurs Convention, which ends here Wednesday, is a celebration of the growing economic power of a community that extends from East Asia to form a de facto global network. There are now

businessmen to work together and take full advantage of the many opportunities around us.

Taiwan. Yet it encompasses about 20 million ethnic Chinese in Southeast Asia and an additional 5 million mainly in North America, Australia and Europe. China's supercharged economic growth and its increasing integration with the dynamic ethnic Chinese economies of Hong Kong and Taiwan have given impetus to a new ethnic vision. A few weeks ago, a large conference in Shenzhen discussed Greater China. Next week a big gathering will be held in Shanghai, also in China, on the international ethnic Chinese economy.

some seriously unsettling shocks. The Chinese world may appear relatively Westernized and modern to Western eyes, but its inner spirit is quite different. The universalism and egalitarianism of the West is replaced in the East by a sense of hierarchy and cultural affinity.

accepted the East Asian argument that human rights are not universal — or at least that they may have different meanings in different societies? Perhaps not much. Yet East Asia, sheltering so comfortably under the American security umbrella, might lose it. It could find that acceptance in the West of its view would play into the hands of Western racists and isolationists.

An 'Asian concept' of human rights in which civil liberties are subordinated to economic development may be fine for ruling elites, but does it have enduring appeal to the mass of the world's population?

an estimated 25 million "overseas Chinese" scattered around the world. In a message to ethnic Chinese businessmen and bankers at the convention, Henry Fok, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, said that "the fact that we inherit the same cultural heritage and that we belong ultimately to one big family means that the time has come for ethnic Chinese

nese. According to a fact sheet issued by the chamber, which organized the convention, participation was restricted to "overseas and local ethnic Chinese businessmen." When I phoned to ask whether I, a Canadian economist, could attend, I was told politely that the conference was, indeed, for ethnic Chinese only.

Attention so far has focused on the astonishing economic growth of China and on the power of its economic and military muscle. Little attention has been paid to assigned ideological developments. If Greater China ever began to get its act together politically, the West would be in for

What would the West lose if it accepted the East Asian argument that human rights are not universal — or at least that they may have different meanings in different societies? Perhaps not much. Yet East Asia, sheltering so comfortably under the American security umbrella, might lose it. It could find that acceptance in the West of its view would play into the hands of Western racists and isolationists.

What would the West lose if it accepted the East Asian argument that human rights are not universal — or at least that they may have different meanings in different societies? Perhaps not much. Yet East Asia, sheltering so comfortably under the American security umbrella, might lose it. It could find that acceptance in the West of its view would play into the hands of Western racists and isolationists.

The Loyalty of Overseas Chinese Belongs Overseas

By Lee Kuan Yew

The writer, now senior minister, is the former prime minister of Singapore.

HONG KONG — In 10 years at the present rate of migration from Hong Kong, Taiwan and China to the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Europe, there will be thriving pockets of Chinese entrepreneurs and professionals in the main cities of those places. The potential for economic networking is considerable.

value of investments from the United States, Europe and Japan will dwarf that of the overseas Chinese. But China will not forget that it was Hong Kong and Taiwan Chinese who demonstrated between 1989 and 1992 that investments in China can be successful, when there is good guanxi.

with, and investments in, their home countries. This is possible and indeed probable within 10 years.

erate fears that it will dominate the region, especially if it is seen to be a competitor for investment rather than a partner in regional prosperity.

People feel a natural empathy with those who share their physical attributes. This sense of closeness is reinforced when they also share basic culture and language. It makes for easy rapport and the trust that is the foundation for all business relations.

The reaction of some indigenous media in countries of Southeast Asia that have non-Chinese majorities is one of concern. The Indonesian newspaper Merdeka said in July that it was not impossible that the flight of capital owned by the Chinese minority in In-

Ethnic Chinese entrepreneurs are outstanding for their ability to bridge different cultures. For example, they bring Japanese technology to Indonesia or American technology to China, while taking original research to Americans, Europeans and Japanese.

We are ethnic Chinese. We share certain characteristics through common ancestry and culture. We can build up trust and rapport easily between ourselves. But we must be honest and recognize that at the end of the day our fundamental loyalties are to our home country, not to China.

The biggest contribution that younger Chinese entrepreneurs and professionals outside China can make to mainland Chinese culture is to be examples of the economic value of multiculturalism.

Minority ethnic groups scattered around the world have built up networks for trade and investments, and brought in technology and expertise. Joel Kotkin, in his book "Tribes: How Race, Religion and Identity Determine Success in the New Global Economy," describes powerful factors for economic success. Networking between people of the same race has always existed, but it is now more efficient because of international direct dial telephone services, fax machines and air travel.

China can maximize returns on its technology and capital by using links with ethnic Chinese in Southeast Asia to invest in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, where energy resources are abundant and labor costs low. That investments can be two-way is best illustrated by China's many investments in Hong Kong.

American business schools are puzzled as to why overseas ethnic Chinese enterprises have not focused on product or technology development but instead have become traders in licenses and knowledge. The reason is that they have a more profitable and valuable role in integrating these developing economies with the industrialized West because of their advantage through multiculturalism.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Most of the values proposed by Asian critics of the West are negative injunctions: Restrict rampant Western individualism such as free speech, control the press, and don't interfere in the internal affairs of another state. Positive Asian values are the universal right to adequate food and shelter, or support for capital punishment, are less than inspirational. Can the East offer an alternative vision of the values needed for a better world?

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OPINION

A Whining Clinton and Two Others

WASHINGTON — Last week, we saw three Bill Clintons in action: the thin-skinned politician, the mawkish president, and the simplistic pitchman. It began with an outburst of self-pity. At the end of an interview with William Greider and Jann Wenner of Rolling Stone magazine, a Clinton nettled by questions about his ideological firmness blew up: "I have fought more damn battles here for more things than any president has in 20 years," he blustered, "with the possible exception of Reagan's first budget, and not gotten one damn bit of credit from the knee-jerk liberal press, and I am sick and tired of it, and you can put that in the damn article."

By William Safire

Because of the way people like you put questions to people like me. So shut up, you radio-bits; your mean questions are making your only president blubber all over his new Oval Office carpet. After this puerile display of petulance, a quite different Clinton made his appearance. As a Roosevelt Roomful of media biggies gathered for a NAFTA- eve briefing, the president seemed to just wander in before the administration briefers. His easy command presence made you feel that a pro was in charge of the country. When his aides came in (on cue, but seemingly late) he mock-chastised them for keeping us heavy-hitters waiting: "You mean you let these guys talk to each other?"

— use the North American and Asian groupings to leverage a lowering of European tariffs. That was impressive. The second Clinton had a foreign economic strategy, the support of Republicans, and was prepared to risk labor's wrath in leaning on Democrats to stick in his linchpin. His underrated White House armwrestlers delivered for him. But then, in Seattle, yet another Clinton emerged. To deal at the highest level with China after Tiananmen Square, three great facts must be understood. First, China and the United States share an interest in stopping nuclear spread, especially to North Korea. Second, China's economic boom depends on U.S. purchases. Third, the next generation in Asia looks to Washington to induce Beijing to let its new economic freedom spill over into political rights.

Take Off These Blinders And Deal With Violence

By Bernd Huppaut

NEW YORK — Violence and acts of brutality are going on in every corner of the world. Wars and civil wars that no one seems to have the power or determination to stop — in the former Yugoslavia, in Georgia and Azerbaijan, in Northern Ireland, in Nigeria — continue unabated. And what might be called the undeclared wars in our cities, from Los

begin to speak of a utopia: a civilized society (to use Kant's phrase) in eternal peace.

But this denaturalization required a new concept of "legitimate" violence. Violence was turned into a means; it was freed from traditional limits, and now defined as a response to unlawful rule and domination. It was justified even before the court of reason.

MEANWHILE

Los Angeles to Johannesburg, also spiral out of control.

I do not have a solution. But it seems to me that if we frame our idea of violence as an aberration, a deviation from the path of normality, we are making a profound error. We run the risk of unwittingly justifying neglect of whole segments of society while ignoring the increasing power of violence generated by society itself, which in modern life increasingly seems to isolate and brutalize the individual.

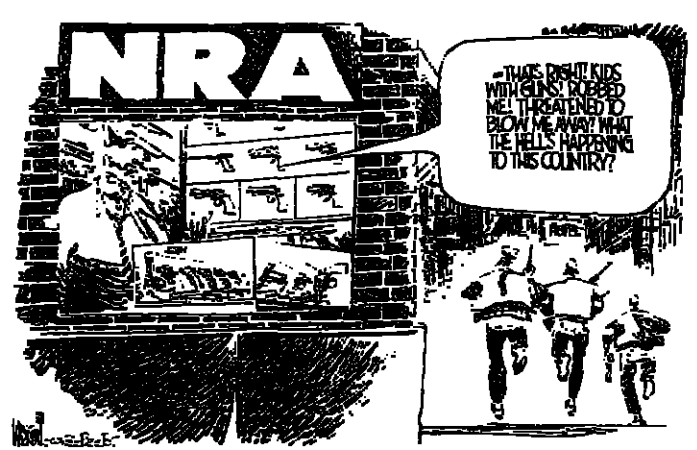
We cannot hope to solve the problem of escalating violence until we have redefined the concept of violence.

Recent scholarship suggests that the world has never seen a region or a period without violence.

In all previous cultures it appears to have been accepted as part of a natural or God-given order.

In the 18th century, with the industrial and political revolutions and the emancipation of the individual, perceptions changed: The Enlightenment "denaturalized" violence.

It began to be unacceptable in society, and the objective of a society free from violence began to emerge. People



normality and peace, open and brutal violence is perceived as part of another world — one that was once beyond the northern border of Greece, where the barbarians lived, and is now beyond the border of our civilization or the walls of our homes. From this perspective, violence becomes an intruder from this outer sphere and is present in our world by default, as an exception, a deplorable relic in an otherwise civilized system.

But there really is a difference between a sniper taking aim above a Sarajevo street and a frustrated worker in Detroit who pulls his gun, between looting an aid convoy in Mogadishu and drug dealing in affluent quarters of New York, between a rape here and a rape there? The dividing line we like to draw is an illusion: Violence is as much a part of each of us as it is of our society.

To abandon the idea that Western civilization is en route to a world of peace does harm to our pride, but we must take a skeptical view of the possibility of eradicating war and violence.

Yet accepting that the world will not be free from violence is not the same as accepting violence. Paradoxically, letting go of the ideal of eternal peace may increase our ability to make peace.

"The Israeli and the Palestinian peo-

ple who fought each other for almost a century have agreed to move decisively on the path of dialogue, understanding and cooperation. . . . I want to tell the Palestinian delegation that we are sincere, that we mean business. . . . We will need more courage and determination to continue the course of building coexistence and peace between us. . . . Such a shift will give us an opportunity to embark upon the process of economic, social and cultural growth and development."

These statements, made by both Shimon Peres and Yasser Arafat at the signing of the Middle East pact, on Sept. 13, were concrete and practical; they did not refer to a vision of a world free from violence and war.

It is not the time now to echo the grand vision of human perfectibility and historical progression. The end of the utopian ideal of eternal peace should not only be interpreted as a loss but also as an act of liberation.

The writer is a professor of German at New York University. This is adapted from a speech at an NYU conference in October on "Violence, War and Modern Memory." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A Bridge in Kennedy's Honor

By Rudolf Scharping

The writer is chairman of the German Social Democratic Party and premier of Rheinland-Palatinate.

MAINZ, Germany — Germans everywhere were getting ready for bed on that night 30 years ago when radio and television broadcast the shocking news of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Germans of my age and older, like many Americans, remember where they were when they heard the news. This senseless death touched their hearts, their aspirations, their dreams of a new beginning, and of a better and more peaceful life, their longing for a political renewal.

the vision of German-American relations and an Atlantic partnership that he described in a speech in Frankfurt in June 1963: "We are partners in securing peace. . . . The ocean separates us less than the Mediterranean Sea separated the worlds of the Romans and Greeks. We have an old and you have a new constitution. We have a young and you have an ancient culture. Concerning our obligations to freedom all of us must speak the same language. Our roles are different but they supplement one another. Our goals are the same: Peace and freedom for all mankind for all times."

Times have changed since then, not least in Europe. But the goals and missions remain: Germany, Europe and America are called upon, each according to its means, to cooperate under different conditions so that Mr. Kennedy's vision — which Willy Brandt shared — may become reality.

Visionary though he was, Mr. Kennedy could not have foreseen the recent upheavals in Europe. We must continue our efforts and never allow the wheel of history to be turned back by the forces of old. To go on working for the unity of Europe and for a stronger trans-Atlantic relationship shall be our contribution to maintaining the memory of John F. Kennedy. It is good to have a bridge in Bonn named for him. But more important is the bridge of cooperation spanning the Atlantic, built through the diligent efforts of people on both sides.

International Herald Tribune.

Less than six months earlier, in June, my countrymen were able directly to experience, and identify with, these new visions when the young American president visited. Then suddenly he was no more.

Young Germans today may not understand what it was in President Kennedy that so moved their parents. Historians and many Americans have come to see him as a bit smaller than the once-idealized figure. Yet, most of those who were moved by him still carry those visions in their hearts.

In his memoirs, Willy Brandt wrote: "I could care less about the hero cult"; the important thing, he said, was to have met a man who "embodied the qualities of modern Americanism with such clarity and distinction."

To Germans, the Kennedy legacy is

A Lack of Accountability

Regarding "You Can Take Heart From U.S. History" (Opinion, Oct. 29) by Stuart E. Eizenstat.

Mr. Eizenstat, the U.S. ambassador to the EC, says that the European Community "has been blessed with visionary leaders like Jacques Delors." The Delors approach and the EC Commission's bureaucratic way of imposing measures that affect daily life and national sensitivities without adequately explaining why, have turned many keen Europeans against greater integration at a time when we need it most to cope with the collapse of Soviet communism, the fighting in former Yugoslavia, and economic recession.

In democracies, citizens want their bureaucracies to be answerable to an

The Issues in Kashmir

Regarding "Dangerous Echoes in Kashmir" (Other Comment, Nov. 3): Kashmir, the entire Kashmir and nothing less, is legally and constitutionally a part of India. It is Pakistan that is occupying one-third of Kashmir.

The troubles in Kashmir have, over the years, driven out hundreds of thousands of Hindus; they will need to be resettled in their ancestral homes. More than 100 million Muslims, meanwhile, live in freedom in India.

But events in Kashmir must not be viewed as a Hindu-Muslim conflict. It is

Attention at Last

Regarding "These Numbers on Births Tell a Frightening Story" (Opinion, Nov. 3) by George Will.

How heartwarming that with the demon of communism vanquished, Mr. Will and certain of his conservative brethren have begun turning their attention to their own country. Not surprisingly, they don't like what they see: crime, drugs, slaughter in the inner cities, and, as Mr. Will informs us, a rising pregnancy rate among women, particularly black women.

Voiceless and Frustrated

Regarding "The Professor Declares War on Free Speech" (Opinion, Oct. 28): George F. Will persists in belittling Catherine MacKinnon's concept of "voicelessness" by asserting that she is "abiquitous and loud."

What Ms. MacKinnon means is not that she literally has no voice, but that

Letters to the Editor

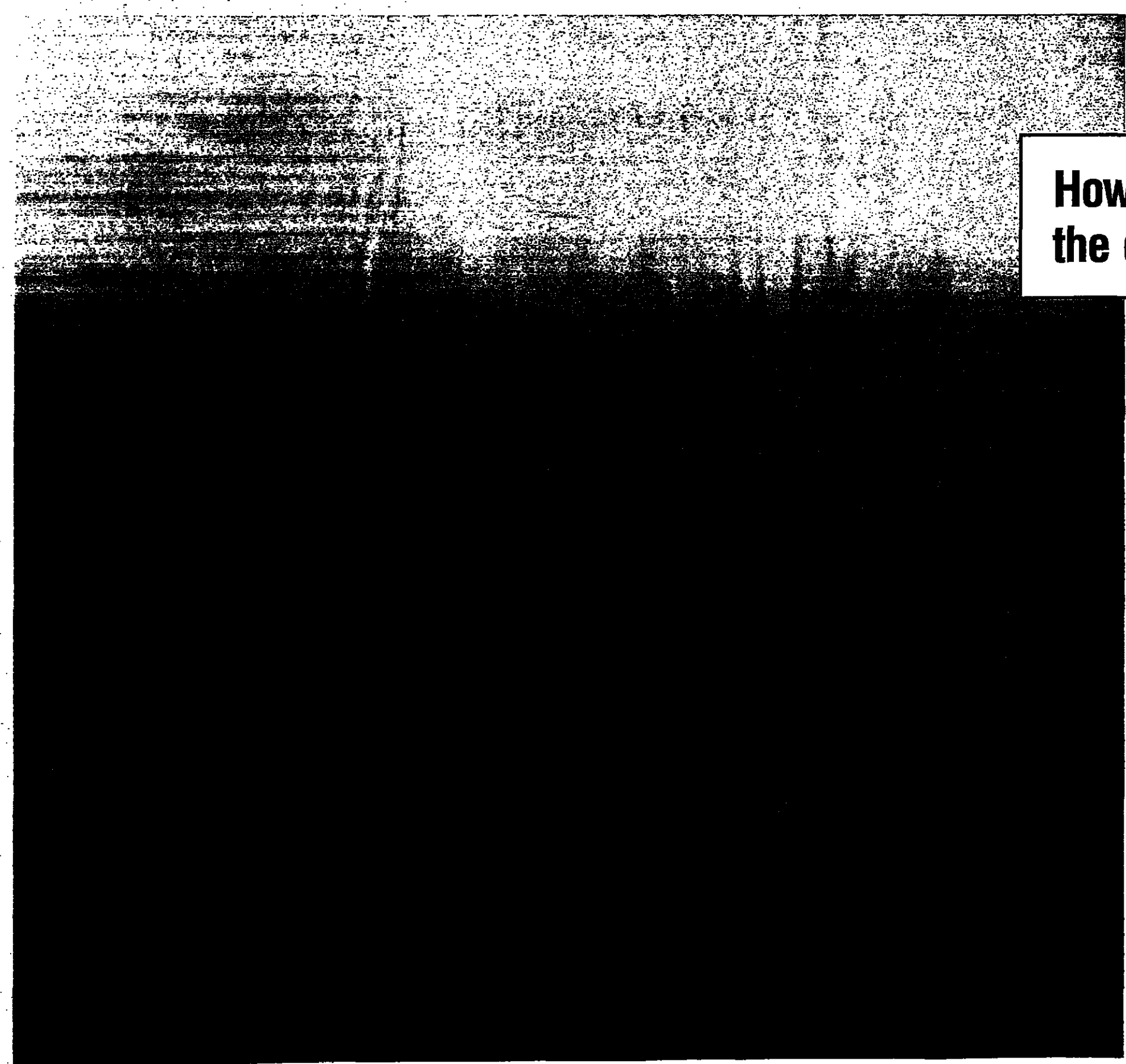
Would that Mr. Will and like-minded pundits had shown signs of this social consciousness during the rapacious Reagan years, throughout which they so consistently praised the draconian economic policies the results of which they now deplore. Or is the link between Reaganomics and urban decay too farfetched for true believers like George Will?

MIKE FROSCHLL, Montpellier, France.

she and other women in male-dominated societies are not always listened to and often are not taken seriously, partly due to the prejudicial influence of pornography, which degrades women into sexual commodities. Mr. Will seems incapable of comprehending what it means to speak and not be listened to. He also fails to understand that rape — whether or not pornography in fact leads to it — is a brutalizing and degrading experience for women.

Although we don't agree with all of Ms. MacKinnon's views on pornography, we do take offense at Mr. Will's treatment of her theory, in which he manages to denigrate his three favorite targets: women, scholars and liberals.

BARBARA GELLERT, ANDREA THOMAS, Yokohama, Japan.



How seriously are we taking the demands of Rio?

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The Rio declaration calls on nations of the world to protect the environment



# Burundians Fear More Killing Is to Come

By Donatella Lorch  
*New York Times Service*

**KIGANDA DISTRICT, Burundi** — The young woman, shot in the chest, had made her way down the steepest part of the hill, leaving a trail of blood and scattered pieces of children's clothing.

The trail led across the dirt road and stopped where she died, curled up on the grass under the trees, a small sweater still in her hands.

Dozens of villagers, members of the Hutu ethnic group, died that morning in an attack by soldiers and other farmers in a cycle of ethnic violence that has killed thousands in Burundi and driven hundreds of thousands from their homes since Oct. 21.

On that date, the first democratically elected president, Melchior Ndadaye, a Hutu, was assassinated by Tutsi military officers.

"The military and the Tutsis came to kill us in two trucks loaded at 10 in the morning," said Jean-Marie Arabadagaze, a Hutu farmer who escaped. "They had machetes and bows and arrows and they killed my wife and children. All we could do is run away. The soldiers had guns. We cannot fight that."

The report of the massacre came from the survivors who had fled their brick homes on the hillside for the temporary security of a nearby ridge. But the other deaths they spoke of were impossible to verify because soldiers blocked the road.

Despite evidence that the struggle has not abated, the military insists that the country is calming down and that the troops have remained neutral.

A month ago, within hours after the assassination of the president, violence spread to the countryside, with personal revenge, looting and chaos widespread.

The conflict, like so many others that have devastated African countries in recent years, essentially pits one ethnic group, the majority Hutus, against another, the Tutsis. About 85 percent of Burundi's population of about 6 million are Hutu and 14 percent Tutsi. The Hutus are mostly farmers while the Tutsis control the army and the upper ranks of the local and provincial administrations.

Relief officials and Western diplomats are concerned that the funeral of the president at the end of this month will bring a new eruption of violence.

"Everybody has hands full of blood," said Daniel Augsburg, the head of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Burundi.

"The first four days after the coup it was a blank check for killing Tutsis. There are some areas where not a single Tutsi survived. Now it is the second trend. It is the time for revenge. It is real horror."

The killing in Kiganda appears to be part of the second wave of revenge. Tutsi farmers

burned out of their homes by Hutus last month returned under the protection of Tutsi soldiers and attacked the Hutu villagers.

The scene in Kiganda has been repeated in village after village. No one has been able to pinpoint the number of deaths accurately, although government officials say it is in the thousands. Because of the fighting, more than 800,000 people, most of them Hutus, have fled into the neighboring countries of Rwanda, Tanzania and Zaire. Cholera, dysentery and malaria are serious problems in the refugee camps.

About 200,000 more people, mostly Tutsis, have been driven from their homes but remain within the country's borders, living in wretched camps guarded by the Burundi Army, relief officials say.

Ethnic conflicts and military coups have characterized life in Burundi since independence from Belgium in 1962. This year's violence is alarmingly similar to that of 1972, when military rulers closed the country for a month and killed an estimated 150,000 people, including most of the Hutu elite.

Who was responsible for the most recent coup and what they wanted is still unclear. Western diplomats in Bujumbura, the capital, say that if the goal of the coup was to create chaos, it succeeded. The army says the coup was masterminded by junior officers who have either fled or been arrested.



Mankenke Lungijisa being carried by jubilant supporters Monday in Cape Town.

# South Africa Lets 3 Go in Slaying Of U.S. Student

**CAPE TOWN** — South African prosecutors withdrew charges against three of the alleged killers of an American exchange student, Amy Biehl, when a state witness refused to testify against them in the Supreme Court on Monday.

Prosecutors told the court that a state witness, Charles Benjamin, had refused to testify against Mlungisi Nguzo, Nzakisi Mxoli and Mankenke Lungijisa for political reasons.

Seven people were originally charged in connection with the killing of the Miss Biehl, 26, who was dragged from her car and stabbed to death in Guguletu black township near Cape Town on Aug. 25. A 15-year-old suspect has vanished and the remaining three accused, Mungisi Nguzo, Nzakisi Mxoli and Mankenke Lungijisa, will appear again in the Supreme Court on Tuesday.

# ITALY: Old Guard Gives Way in Mayoral Elections

Continued from Page 1

months of scandal, the vote led Italians into a new and confusing political arena. The former Communists, who were kept out of government for four decades, are trying to cast themselves as the new center and the neo-fascists, long a small, hard core on the fringes of political life, are offering themselves as the spine of respectable conservatism.

"There can be no right wing without the Italian Social Movement," said a neo-fascist candidate, Alessandra Mussolini, granddaughter of the dictator, who came in second and will be in a runoff in Naples, but whose party emerged as the single biggest bloc in the city.

Only in the north did the election provide a clear indication of the geographic limits to the federalist-minded Northern League: The League scored well in Venice and Genoa but those cities seemed to represent a southern perimeter of its influence. In Rome, its candidates polled roughly the same number of votes, around 1 percent, as the porn star Moana Pozzi.

Under new voting regulations,

candidates must win at least 50 percent of the vote to be elected mayor at the first ballot. Only one candidate in a major city, Palermo, the anti-Mafia crusader Leoluca Orlando, achieved a first-round victory.

That left the country facing a divisive left-right battle in a runoff vote for mayor scheduled for Dec. 5 in major cities, including Rome, Naples, Genoa, Venice and Trieste. In these cities, leftist-backed alliances face conservatives — the neo-fascists in the south, the League in the north.

The reasons for the upheaval are various. One is the corruption scandal that implicated the mainstream political parties such as the Christian Democrats and the Socialists. By contrast, the winners in Sunday's election shared a common boast that none of them had been deeply embroiled in corruption, if only because they were never in power and thus had limited access to the pork barrel.

The demise of the Christian Democrats has had a further impact, leaving Italian politics without an identifiable middle ground. Both the former Communist Party,

once the biggest in Western Europe and still divided after the fall of Soviet communism, and the neo-fascists seek to depict themselves as an alternative mainstream.

For the neo-fascists that is difficult when Miss Mussolini's rallies draw skinheads chanting "Duce, Duce," the rallying call of her grandfather. Their leader, the Rome mayoral candidate Gianfranco Fini, has sought, nonetheless, to mold a moderate platform offering tax breaks, particularly for small business, and clean government.

The former Communists of the Democratic Party of the Left, by contrast, maintain their historic commitment to workers' rights but have tacitly supported the Ciampi government by refraining from attacking economic policies that promise less state spending and the privatization of state industry.

Possibly, though, the appeal of both is more intuitive for many Italians reaching for the comfort of the familiar in a charged and uncertain atmosphere, even as they press for renewal in a way that would have seemed improbable a year or so ago.

# Pretoria Restores Diplomatic Ties With New Delhi

**NEW DELHI** — India and South Africa restored diplomatic relations on Monday after a 39-year freeze over South Africa's apartheid policies and agreed to look at a plan for an economic pact between Indian Ocean states.

The South African foreign minister, R. F. Botha, said he had discussed the proposal with Indian and Pakistani officials during his current tour of the two South Asian nations.

"An Indian Ocean cooperation arrangement is only a notion at this stage, but it has evoked interest in India and Pakistan," he said at a news conference here.

Mr. Botha, on his first visit to India, signed diplomatic and consular protocols with his Indian counterpart, Dinshaw Singh. He also said that he had discussed "the sensitive and delicate issue of Kashmir" with leaders of both countries.

# PATTEN: Scorn on Opponents

Continued from Page 1

Canada, Australia and a number of European countries.

Mr. Lee, who still dominates Singaporean politics, believes that economic development and good government should take priority.

Earlier this month, he said it would be "mistaken to follow mindlessly the present politically correct and stridently advocated view that democracy is the precondition for economic development."

Last year, he provoked an uproar by saying that Beijing believed Mr. Patten's reform plans were part of a wider international conspiracy to destroy China's power.

Britain later expressed its concern to Singapore over Mr. Lee's comments, which were made in Hong Kong while Mr. Patten listened in stony silence. Mr. Lee's views are widely shared by Asian leaders, notably in China and by the Malaysian prime minister, Mahathir bin Mohamad. Mr. Patten criticized actions of Asian governments at a human rights conference in Bangkok earlier this year. The implication of what they said, he asserted, was that free markets were fine, but not

their "political bedfellows" of free speech, the rule of law and multi-party politics.

"The main reason for wanting to sweep human rights under the carpet is to retain political power or crush opposition," Mr. Patten said. He added: "But other excuses are put forward, that democracy is too weak and inefficient a system of government, that worrying about individual rights holds back the community as a whole, above all that it somehow constrains economic success."

Speaking two days after the 16th round of British-Chinese talks ended in deadlock, Mr. Patten also noted that the negotiations had begun in April in Beijing, where, now, "the snow is falling." "Spring has given way to summer, summer has given way to autumn, autumn has now handed over to winter, and still the less contentious issues remain doggedly unresolved, not to mention the more difficult ones," he said.

"It should have taken days, not seasons," he said, to agree on what he insisted were modest proposals for broadening the British colony's democratic structures.

# Curaçao Votes to Stay In Antilles Grouping

**WILLEMSTAD, Curaçao** — Voters confounded forecasters with an overwhelming decision to remain in the five-island Netherlands Antilles confederation, according to official results late Sunday. Expected support for the option of becoming an autonomous member of the Dutch kingdom did not materialize.

The successful option won 74 percent of the vote, or 48,586 of the total of 66,000, while the second option won only 18 percent. A third option, to become a province of the Netherlands, won 8 percent, and independence attracted just 325 votes.

# Akihito Plans U.S. Visit

**TOKYO** — Emperor Akihito plans to visit the United States early next summer, a Japanese newspaper said Monday.

Initial Palestinian estimates are that 5,000 to 10,000 Palestinians, many of who are undergoing training in Egypt and Jordan, will move in once Israeli troops leave.

# Syria Joins Jordan on Peace Pace

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

**PARIS** — In an indication of growing nervousness by Syria and Jordan that Palestinians will reach ahead of them to conclude a peace agreement with Israel, the two governments pledged Monday to coordinate their momentum in Middle East peace efforts, Jordanian officials said.

The move followed an unscheduled visit to Damascus on Sunday by King Hussein of Jordan, who met with President Hafez Assad.

Mr. Assad and senior Syrian officials had been increasingly critical of Palestinian actions ever since the Palestine Liberation Organization signed a declaration of principle with Israel in Washington in September to pursue a peace settlement.

Jordan has gone much further than Syria in reaching its own accord with Israel, signing a similar declaration with the Israelis a day after the PLO did.

The Jordanian move had provoked hostility from senior Syrians, including Foreign Minister Farouk Shara and Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam, who warned Jordan of the dangers of unilateral accords with Israel.

The king's visit and the agreement to coordinate actions with Syria have taken place even as Jordan continues multiple secret discussions with Israel on economic and border cooperation.

These talks are occurring in the context of the impending move by PLO cadres into the West Bank town of Jericho, in line with the provisions of the Washington accord, next month.

Over the weekend, Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, ordered several units of PLO guerrillas stationed in Yemen, Libya, Algeria, Egypt, and Iraq to prepare to move into Gaza and Jericho.

Initial Palestinian estimates are that 5,000 to 10,000 Palestinians, many of who are undergoing training in Egypt and Jordan, will move in once Israeli troops leave.

# APEC: U.S. 'Hype'

Continued from Page 1

being "sure of himself, dominating and a little irritating."

But for all the posturing ahead of the Dec. 15 deadline for the GATT negotiations, there is also a growing sense in Europe of the importance of a trade accord to ensure that tensions between the Community and the United States do not worsen, leading to a weakening of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and even greater focusing by Washington on Asia.

Reflecting this uneasy sentiment, the Bonn General-Anzeiger declared in an editorial Monday: "Europe is no longer the navel of the universe. The new world order, made fun of so far because nobody knows what it is, is taking shape. It is a world that has more than one center and it is up to the Europeans not to withdraw but to find their place in it."

In this sense, the meeting of Asia-Pacific leaders in Seattle has clearly focused European minds on the fact that East Asia has become a real contender in economic and political terms. It seems certain that Germany, with its strong free-trading sentiment, will not put great pressure on France over the next three weeks to ensure that a GATT accord is reached.

The alternative could be bleak for Europe's relations with Washington. Mr. Clinton has now stated clearly that "more than ever our security is tied to economics," and has compared the past role of NATO during the Cold War to the potential future role of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in an era when trade, not military might, matters most.

"The domination of geopolitics over geopolitics has been formally declared by the United States," said Dominique Moisi, deputy head of the French Institute for International Relations. "So without a GATT agreement, you could have an awful lot of unraveling."

— ROGER COHEN

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سكنا من الأصل

# Cost of Health Care Retards U.S. Hiring

**New York Times Service**  
**WASHINGTON** — Many American labor unions are also promoting reduced workweeks, usually of 30 or 35 hours, as a way to spread work to people who would otherwise be laid off.

But even when American businesses are expanding and hiring new employees, they are hesitating to hire new workers because of the cost of health care. The reason is that many pay all or a large part of their workers' health benefits; hiring more workers means higher health care costs.

To avoid such costs, employers have been stretching the workweek, not cutting it back. Since the last recession ended more than two years ago, the average factory worker's over-

time has jumped, to 43 hours a week in October, the highest level on record.

A Democrat in Congress, Representative Lucien E. Blackwell of Philadelphia, introduced a bill last month in the House calling for a government-mandated 30-hour week, but has little support.

In the view of union leaders, a "shorter workweek" is one that permits workers to earn the same total wages, or nearly as much, as they earn for working the standard 40 hours. Relatively few people — postal workers, airline pilots and some construction, newspaper and telephone company workers — have jobs that meet that criterion.

Many more people work fewer hours, in

effect shorter weeks, but for correspondingly lower pay.

Some people work shorter weeks of four instead of five days, but the workdays are 10 hours long.

Advocates of shorter workweeks think they may have a way to induce more companies to adopt them.

Mr. Blackwell and the AFL-CIO propose to require employers to pay workers twice their regular hourly wages for overtime, compared with 50 percent more now.

That, they say, would push the businesses' cost of overtime beyond the cost of a shorter week.

# WORK: In France, the Idea of a 4-Day Week Is Suddenly All the Rage

Continued from Page 1

inspire societies beset by economic insecurity.

In Italy, unions are pushing the slogan "Lavorare meno, lavorare tutti" — "Work less, and everyone works."

The Larrouroure gospel in France is based on a switch, proposed for 1994, from the nation's current five-day, 39-hour workweek to a four-day, 33-hour week; an average 5 percent reduction in salary; a 10 percent increase in the private work force to create two million new jobs, and tax cuts and incentives to compensate companies for the added costs. It also offers a rosy vision of the plan's economic effects, from lower absenteeism and higher productivity to a more motivated workforce.

With Western Europeans working fewer hours than their counterparts in the United States and Japan, let alone South Korea and Singapore, the four-day week may seem a wistful dream rather than a serious model for change in French or European society.

Germany already works a 37-hour week with six weeks of paid vacation — "by far the shortest working hours among industrialized nations," said Klaus Friedrich, chief economist for Dresdner Bank.

Nonetheless, politicians of varying political stripes are jumping on the bandwagon. A French parliamentary committee voted in favor of experimenting with a 33.3-hour workweek at companies that increase their staffs by 10 percent.

Despite talk of a progressive New Deal, some workers fear that companies will use the four-day week to exploit employees without creating any new jobs. Others dismiss Mr. Larrouroure's plan as illogical.

"The 32-hour week is a utopia and a joke," said Gerard Grannec, 39, a technician at the AMP electronics plant in the northwestern Paris suburb of Pontoise. "You reduce working time and wages. But what is the worker going to do with his extra leisure time if he has no money? And where's this supposed boost to consumption going to come from if people are broke?"

Behind the growing fascination with a shorter workweek is a combination of economic pressure and psychological angst.

A long recession and a steady surge in European unemployment have made many people insecure. Computers, robots and other machines, workers and executives say, will go on replacing people. European companies will go on moving to Singapore or India, where labor is much cheaper.

More than 1.5 million people in the European Community have lost their jobs in the last year. More than 11.3 percent, or 19.1 million people, in the 12 European Community countries are unemployed.

In France, the jobless rate stands at 11.8 percent, almost double the rate in the United States. In Germany, the council of economic advisers told Chancellor Helmut Kohl this month that unemployment would rise to four million, or 10 percent of the work force, next year, from the current level of 3.5 million or 9.2 percent.

"Jobs are disappearing so fast, people are saying we must look for new solutions," said Alain Touraine, a French political scientist. "The French could not give a damn today if they are governed by the left or the right; what matters is unemployment."

In Germany, too, a conviction has taken hold among many people that Europe's emergence from recession, repeatedly postponed and now projected for the second half of 1994, will not restore the lost jobs. Most economists estimate that with 3 percent growth, few if any jobs would be created. With 4.5 percent growth, new jobs would result, but no one expects such an economic spurt in the foreseeable future.

"I am skeptical that jobs will come back," said Berthold Huber, the chief wage negotiator for the huge IG Metall labor union, representing 3.2 million German metalworkers. "About four million unemployed are going to remain in Germany, and that is a major problem for democracy. So we have to at least look at the shorter working week."

Behind the four-day idea lurk a lot of different notions. They range from emergency steps like Volkswagen's recent proposal to avoid mass dismissals by switching to a four-day week with 20 percent less pay to idealistic visions of societies turning their backs on the scourge of frenetic global competition in favor of a more balanced way of life. In between those extremes, many companies have already acted.

At the Regensburg plant of the German automaker BMW, for example, a four-day, 36-hour week has existed since 1990.

The idea behind the plan was for individuals to work less but more flexibly, enabling machinery to operate for longer periods. Thus a Saturday shift, generally taboo in Germany, was introduced and weekday shifts were extended from eight to nine hours. Although wages were unchanged, productivity gains more than offset the cost of hiring more people, BMW says.

"I was skeptical at first, particularly about working Saturday, because that is when I play soccer for my local team," said Otto Sollner, a production line worker. "But now I appreciate the advantages, particularly the intermittent long weekends."

Similar changes have taken place this year at the French subsidiaries of the American computer manufacturers Digital Equipment and Hewlett-Packard. Hit by the recession and squeezed margins in the worldwide computer market, they faced the alternatives of layoffs or a sweeping reorganization of working schedules.

"The choice we put to workers at our Grenoble plant was simple: either change working habits, or we relocate to Singapore and all the jobs will be lost," said Marise Costeron, a spokeswoman for Hewlett-Packard.

The result was an entirely new work structure that has tripled production at the plant, which produces microcomputer components. No employee works more than four days a week, but the plant is kept open 24 hours a day, seven days a week, instead of the previous five days.

Digital introduced a different plan earlier this year involving salary cuts averaging about 7 percent for people choosing a four-day week. With 530 employees of a total of 4,000 opting for the plan, 90 jobs that were to have been cut were saved.

"A large number of people were interested in working less and being paid less," said Robin Ashmore, a Digital spokeswoman. "Young people want to divide their lives differently and have more leisure time."

Digital says its productivity has not suffered.

Michel Rocard, who will be the Socialist Party's presidential candidate in 1995, sees the germ of a social revolution in the four-day week, a means, as he has said, "to jump-start society."

In this vision, the four-day week would be a way to live differently, an exchange of slightly lower pay for greater personal freedom, a means to enjoy the benefits of automation rather than suffer its ravages, a vote for solidarity over ever more grueling economic competition, a fresh start for a disaffected Continent.

As envisaged in Mr. Larrouroure's 54-page manifesto, everything goes swimmingly. After national legislative approval, French com-

panies move to a four-day week in 1996 and take on 10 percent more staff. Wages cut vary from 3 percent for the lowest paid to 8 percent for higher salaries, with an average of 5 percent.

To offset increased corporate costs, the state assumes the financing of unemployment insurance, suppressing the 6.8 percent payroll tax. On top of the 5 percent productivity gain through the reorganization of work shifts, this should make the revolution "cost neutral" for companies, Mr. Larrouroure estimates.

Miraculously, the state does not suffer financially from abolishing the unemployment payroll tax, which is expected to bring in \$21.8 billion this year. Rather, with two million fewer people unemployed, the state would save about \$27.5 billion in payments that would have gone to people without jobs, and thereby come out ahead. With more people working, the economy would supposedly rebound, widening the tax base.

Yet among five workers interviewed at the AMP electronics plant in Pontoise, only one worker, Michel Angard, said he would support the idea — "providing it means a guaranteed end to layoffs and my salary cut does not exceed 1 percent."

Mr. Grannec, the technician, said: "Companies will just keep a smaller staff and make employees work more. Or they'll use short-term contracts with no benefits, promotions or bonuses to pay."

Management seems far more open to the four-day week. "We are on the eve of a revolution in the way work is organized in Europe," said Jean-Pierre Nanno, personnel director at UAP, the big state-owned insurance group in Paris.

A seeming majority in the French parliament now backs the notion of a shorter workweek, despite warnings from several economists and former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that if France is to remain competitive, a 32-hour week would mean an 18 percent cut in wages.



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# An Asia-Pacific 'Community' Will Be Hard to Sell

By Clay Chandler and Daniel Williams

SEATTLE — Last week, President Bill Clinton gathered leaders from some of the world's most dynamic economies on a wooded island in Puget Sound to give birth to a new myth: that the nations ringing the Pacific Ocean form a single community.

"If you ask me to summarize in a single sentence what we've agreed, it is this," Mr. Clinton said after the meeting. "It is that the Asian-Pacific region should be a united one, not divided."

"We are helping the Asia Pacific to become a genuine community, not a formal legal structure but rather a community of shared interests, shared goals and shared commitment to mutually beneficial cooperation," he said.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Throughout the week, Mr. Clinton's aides stressed that this meeting reflected economic realities. Politics, they said, is only catching up with the explosion of commerce among the nations of this region.

Unlike former President George Bush's vague notions of a new world order centered on U.S.-led security, Mr. Clinton's new order is one of U.S.-led free trade, a harnessing of foreign policy to domestic economic needs.

The president and his advisers have described the events of the last several weeks with sweeping rhetoric and lofty metaphors befitting millennial changes. "Once in a great while, nations arrive at the moments of choice that define their course and their character for years to come," Mr. Clinton said at the outset. "Now we have arrived again at such a moment."

Mr. Clinton's aides are repeatedly saying the period between congressional passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement and the Dec. 15 deadline for the Uruguay Round of global trade talks will be "30 days that shook the world."

"You get the feeling that you really are present at another creation," said an economic adviser. All this is peculiar language coming from the administration of a president who was elected with the support of organized labor and has often been accused of supporting the notion of managed trade. Some Asian nations suspect the pan-Pacific drive is an elaborate ruse to mask an effort to blast open Asian economies to U.S. exports.

In any event, there is some sense that Asia is not ready for such a sweeping vision — or ready to let Mr. Clinton play a Pacific Jean Monnet, the father of European economic unity. Leaders of Japan made no secret last week of the fact that they harbor deep suspicions about the U.S. campaign to invest the Asian-Pacific forum with greater authority to set trade rules. Even as Japan's courtly prime minister, Morihiro Hosokawa, exchanged pleasantries with Mr. Clinton, officials from the Japanese Foreign Ministry privately belittled the significance of the organization.

Japan has its own vision for community in Asia, one with Tokyo in the center. Already, Japanese companies have used their considerable financial resources and superior manufacturing skills to form vast linkages with other East Asian economies and in many ways are shaping development in the region in their own image.

Officials from Japan appeared intent on keeping their nation out of the spotlight, and Mr. Clinton seemed curiously willing to let them have their way. In his meeting with Mr. Hosokawa, Mr. Clinton made only cursory references to the need for Japan to abandon its ban on foreign rice and did not press Tokyo for specific measures to stimulate its economy.

"No one laid out any expectations for concessions from Japan at this meeting," said the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor. Lowering Japan's trade surplus with the United States "has to be done in stages and steps."

China is also in the way of Washington's aspirations. President Jiang Zemin said after Saturday's meeting that China favors only a "loose" organization in the region. Chinese negotiators, uneasy with the formal implications of the word community, refer only to the potential evolution as creating a *jizheng*, a family.

China, too, is on its own mythical journey: toward creating a country with power, prosperity and reach unknown since the Tang Dynasty. It is already a repository for many industries from countries on its borders eager to take advantage of China's low-wage economy, but worries about opening up too fast to consumer goods.

Many of the Southeast Asian nations — including Indonesia and Thailand — welcome Mr. Clinton's interest in Asia as a balance to counter potential domination by China or Japan. At the same time, however, many of those nations are unwilling to expose their still developing economies to the full force of competition with more advanced economies.

China established a foothold in the Spratlys in 1988 after evicting Vietnamese troops from several atolls in a brief battle.

Vietnam and China signed an agreement last month that rejected the use of force in their land and sea border disputes, and set out principles for a solution.

Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's senior minister and a leading advocate of "engaging" China constructively in the region, said recently that the South China Sea "would be a critical testing ground."

"Beijing's stance and its subsequent actions on the Spratlys oil and gas fields will shape the attitudes of the region to China," he said.

Beijing has pledged to shelve its claims to the Spratlys and engage in joint development of the area, if others do so, too.

But analysts said that this restraint might not be maintained if petroleum reserves were found in disputed sections of the South China Sea.

Both China and Vietnam have awarded foreign firms concessions to drill in offshore areas claimed by the other.

The Clinton administration is expected to lift the economic embargo against Vietnam within the next 12 months. Hanoi would thus be likely to grant American companies the right to "explore and develop the expected large oil and gas fields" that lie more than 150 miles (240 kilometers) from the Vietnamese coast in relatively deep waters, said Charles Johnson, a researcher at the East-West Center in Hawaii.



COMRADES IN ARMS — Fidel Castro welcoming President Jiang Zemin of China to Havana on Monday, the first such visit by a Chinese leader. Mr. Jiang said he hoped the visit would strengthen close ties. Mr. Castro praised Chinese communism and Mr. Jiang lauded Cuban independence.

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## China's Growth: A Double-Edged Sword

By Michael Richardson

SINGAPORE — Although China's president, Jiang Zemin, gave soothing assurances when he met Asia-Pacific leaders in Seattle last week, many of China's neighbors remain uneasy about Beijing's military intentions, particularly in the South China Sea.

East Asian nations have decided that the best approach is to encourage China's economic modernization and opening to the outside world in the hope that Beijing will develop a vested interest in maintaining peace.

They have urged Washington to adopt a similar policy by ceasing to make Chinese access to the American market conditional on such factors as human rights and democracy.

Yet officials and analysts in the region are concerned that as foreign trade and investment help to strengthen China's economy, Beijing will build a military capable of enforcing claims to sovereignty over disputed islands that would give it de facto control over the South China Sea.

"China is an ambitious power and its strategic influence will grow over the next decade or two, as its economic strength gives it the means to become a more powerful factor in the Asian security equation," said Paul Dibb, head of the Strategic and Defense Studies Center at the Australian National University in Canberra.

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# Style



Clockwise from top left: Agathe de Lastic Saint Jal dancing in a Paco Rabanne dress; Marie de Noailles in Chanel leading the debs; Johanna de Beaumont modeling Laacroix; Jemima Goldsmith and Laetitia Cash in Oldfield and Lucinda Saville in Versace; Laetitia Tarnowska.

## The Debs Come Out: A New Regime

Continued from Page 1  
event to the United States and is planning a launch in 1994.  
Significantly, Point de Vue is increasingly covering American subjects like the homes or treasures of the Vanderbilts.  
"My big idea is to have an American version with American debutantes and high fashion," Renouard says, claiming that she wants to make the Paris show more international with dresses from Bill Blass (Oscar de la Renta's Balmain outfits were modeled by Diane-Alix de Courten, who traces her Swiss lineage back to the Middle Ages).  
The idea of well-born girls modeling haute couture came from the Berkeley dress show, an annual event in the English debutante season. The British presence included dresses from Westwood and Bruce Oldfield, who was accompanied by the actress Charlotte Rampling in a slinky, paneled black-crepe dress and scarlet shawl he had designed.  
"Curious but sweet," was her verdict on the show. Another Oldfield stunner was the curvaceous black dress worn by Jemima Goldsmith, who lamented that her father had forbidden her to model.  
The show itself was central casting's idea of Paris couture — all upstet Caris chignons, solid makeup and the girls plodding out in drop-dead gowns.

Yet all seemed as thrilled as Cinderella that someone had waved a mascara wand to give them old-fashioned glamour.  
"A lot of the dresses are made for sophisticated women and you can tell the girls are not at ease — they will look much better when they put on their jeans to go home," said Josephus Melchior Thimister, the young designer at Balenciaga.  
He put Gersende de Sabran-Pontevès into a flutter of chiffon and a swoosh of long coat over short dress.  
"I was pleased with my girl — I thought she had a lot of chic," said Philippe Venet who made Hermine de Cassan-Floyrac look modern and elegant in a slim red dress laced at the side. She described the event as "great fun" and said that there was "a very nice atmosphere" backstage.

Lucinda Saville who had to walk out in a Gianni Versace dress with a spider web of lace stretched over her bosom, said that she "felt awful" the first time she came out, but gained confidence on the second appearance.  
The same sentiments were echoed by most of the girls.  
What about the mothers, who traditionally played the role of marriage brokers for debs? Renouard says that her telephone was hot with mothers trying to get their daughters into the show — although in France the intrigues are usually over getting well-born kids into the right "Rallye," or junior social club.  
With their fine feathers and finer jewels, the mothers were dressed to compete with the younger generation.  
The fashion honors went to the 1938 Maggie Rouff gown worn by the mother of Laetitia Tarnowska, from a noble Polish background, who modeled for Louis Feraud.  
For the 27 fashion houses, from Chanel through Christian Laacroix and Yves Saint Laurent to Westwood, the show was a chance to get their names about in the right circles.  
Does the revival of the debutante and the *fin-de-siècle* ball have any real significance or mark a shift in society on the way to the 21st century? Just call the fashion parade, the elegant dresses and the Strauss-and-jazz dancing a bit of escapist glamour in a harsh world.

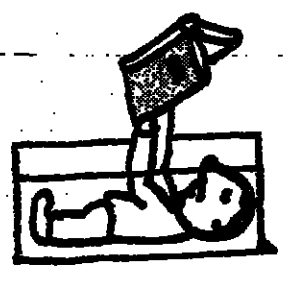
Two hundred years after Marie Antoinette lost her head, France seems to be having a royalist revival.

### BOOKS

**JAZZ**  
**The American Theme Song**  
By James Lincoln Collier. 326 pages. \$25. Oxford University Press.

Reviewed by David Meltzer  
JAMES Lincoln Collier — the often beleaguered revisionist biographer of Louis Armstrong, Benny Goodman and Duke Ellington — has written a lively book. "Jazz: The American Theme Song" consists of 10 interrelated essays that challenge key issues in jazz history and criticism, such as the rise of the jazz soloist as art hero, the unexplained mysteries of rhythm in jazz, the prevalence of musical illiteracy in popular jazz criticism and the ongoing racial politics of jazz. The essays are variously compelling and distracting, and Collier assumes the reader has more than a passing acquaintance with jazz history and mythology.  
Collier takes issue with many accepted versions of jazz's origins as

WHAT THEY'RE READING  
Michael Korda, editor-in-chief of Simon & Schuster's trade division and a novelist, is reading "Levin's Tomb: The Last Days of the Soviet Empire" by David Kennick.  
"It's a terrific book — exactly what reporting ought to be. I wish I published it!"  
(Kenneth Neil Cukier, IHT)

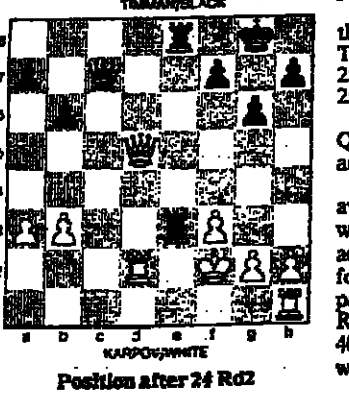


society African American, arguing instead that classic jazz was a Creole accomplishment, and affirming Jelly Roll Morton's paternity claims. He also uses oral archives to make a case for soprano saxophonist Sidney Bechet's unacknowledged supremacy as the 1920s' first major improviser and influence, "the finest jazz player alive." Bechet's playing was under-recorded during the era because he was in Europe, and thus relatively unknown to American jazz buffs and record consumers.

ber, with the advent in the '50s of jazz studies programs, which have proliferated in high schools, colleges and universities, where students are trained in jazz theory, composition, technique and history. This academic process has produced generations of highly skilled musicians but, with the vanishing traditional jazz milieu, they play with an assembly line uniformity.  
There's much of the quixotic and contrary in Collier's essays. He decries the romanticization of jazz, while criticizing its becoming an academic exercise. But he is especially sympathetic to the realities of playing jazz, and his musical training informs his descriptions of the process of musicmaking. But ultimately "Jazz" is another memoir, couched in Collier's own relationship to the music he speaks for. Look at it this way: If you like jazz, remember jazz, think you know what jazz is or is, it would be worth your time to tangle with this work.  
The last essay seemed the least contentious of all, the most warmly celebratory. It's a "discussion of a phenomenon in jazz that is little remarked, but that may be more important to the vitality of the music than other aspects. . . . It is, in any case, one of the happiest ones. [It's] what might be called the 'local' jazz scene."  
While jazz history celebrates its heroic big names in a familiar liturgy, Collier reminds us that "90 percent of the music has always been made by unknown players working in local bars and clubs for audiences from the surrounding neighborhood, town and county." The breadth and vitality of the jazz scene Collier describes — a kind of "fiftysomething" version of teenage garage-band rock culture webbing the States — left me feeling like grabbing the phone to call my drum-playing pal Clark. "Hey, Clark, quit the day gig, dust off the old Gretsch drum kit; bring the wife and kids to California and let's join the music crusade. Everything else will fall away; it'll all be clear again once the music starts."

### CHESS

By Robert Byrne  
AFTER Game 16 of the International Chess Federation world championship match, Anatoli Karpov, satisfied himself with making the four draws that would give him victory and the \$440,000 prize.  
Nevertheless, besides receiving the loser's prize of \$260,000, Karpov's opponent Jan Timman did enjoy scoring a last victory, in Game 20, on Oct. 30 in Jakarta.  
After Karpov's slow 6 a3, anticipating a pin with 6...Bb4, in a symmetrical branch of the English Opening, Timman chose the rare 6...Nd4 Qd4 b6 and after 8 Bf4, recovered his lost development tempo with 8...Bc5.  
After 13...Rc5, Timman was almost completely mobilized, whereas Karpov still had to prepare to get his bishop out and castle.  
On 15...Ba6!, Karpov could not play 16 b4? because Timman was all set for 16...c5 17 Qb4 Bc4! 18 Bc4 Qc8 19 Ba6 (19 Bf7 Kf7 20 Ne2 Rc2 yields Black the advantage, and so does 19 Nd5 Rc4 20 Nf6 g7 21 Qd6 Re6 22 Qd5 Rc3) Qe6 20 Q5 Qa3 21 be Qc3 22 Kc2 dc with the material superiority of a knight and three pawns for a rook and attacking chances against the exposed white king.  
On 25...Rb3, Karpov saw that 26 Qb3 Qc5 27 Kh3 Qd2 would only accelerate the black attack.  
After 24 Rd2, Timman forced the gain of a pawn with 24...Qe7! The point was that 25 a4? loses to 25...Re1! 26 Rd1 Qb4 27 g3 Rb2mate.  
On 25...Rb3, Karpov saw that 26 Qb3 Qc5 27 Kh3 Qd2 would only accelerate the black attack.  
After 39...g5!, Karpov wanted to avoid 40 Qg4 Qg4 41 Kg4 Ra2, winning the e2 pawn and thus achieving an easily won endgame for Timman with two connected passed queenside pawns. So, the Russian played 40 Qh6, but after 40...Qf4, he realized that 41 Kh3 g4 wins his queen and he gave up.



Moreover, he could not develop with 16 Be2! in view of 16...e5! 17 Qb4 e4! with a strong initiative for Black.  
Karpov reduced material with 16 Ne4 Ne4 17 Qe4, but after 17...Qc7 18 Bc3 g6 19 b3, Timman powerfully opened fire with 19...d5! On 20 dc Bc3, Karpov could not well recapture with 21 Rd3 because 21...Re1 22 Rd1 Rd1 23 Kd1 Rd8 24 Ke2 Rd5 makes it difficult for him to get his king to safety.  
On 23...Rc3, Karpov could not liquidate the rooks with 24 Rbe1 since 24...Re1 25 Re1 Re1 26 Ke1 Qc1 27 Kf2 Qa3 wins a critical pawn.  
After 24 Rd2, Timman forced the gain of a pawn with 24...Qe7! The point was that 25 a4? loses to 25...Re1! 26 Rd1 Qb4 27 g3 Rb2mate.  
On 25...Rb3, Karpov saw that 26 Qb3 Qc5 27 Kh3 Qd2 would only accelerate the black attack.  
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YVES SAINT LAURENT  
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YVES SAINT LAURENT RIVE GAUCHE

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West Germany	980-13-0110
Worldwide	980-13-0110



# NYSE

Monday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Last	Chg
120	100	IBM	4.00	4.5	12	100	120	100	115	-5
150	130	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	150	150	130	140	-10
200	180	Apple	0.00	0.0	20	200	200	180	190	-10
300	280	Oracle	0.00	0.0	30	300	300	280	290	-10
400	380	Sun	0.00	0.0	40	400	400	380	390	-10
500	480	Lucent	0.00	0.0	50	500	500	480	490	-10
600	580	Motorola	0.00	0.0	60	600	600	580	590	-10
700	680	Intel	0.00	0.0	70	700	700	680	690	-10
800	780	AMD	0.00	0.0	80	800	800	780	790	-10
900	880	ATI	0.00	0.0	90	900	900	880	890	-10
1000	980	3Com	0.00	0.0	100	1000	1000	980	990	-10
1100	1080	Perceptics	0.00	0.0	110	1100	1100	1080	1090	-10
1200	1180	Viewpoint	0.00	0.0	120	1200	1200	1180	1190	-10
1300	1280	NetScout	0.00	0.0	130	1300	1300	1280	1290	-10
1400	1380	NetScout	0.00	0.0	140	1400	1400	1380	1390	-10
1500	1480	NetScout	0.00	0.0	150	1500	1500	1480	1490	-10
1600	1580	NetScout	0.00	0.0	160	1600	1600	1580	1590	-10
1700	1680	NetScout	0.00	0.0	170	1700	1700	1680	1690	-10
1800	1780	NetScout	0.00	0.0	180	1800	1800	1780	1790	-10
1900	1880	NetScout	0.00	0.0	190	1900	1900	1880	1890	-10
2000	1980	NetScout	0.00	0.0	200	2000	2000	1980	1990	-10

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Last	Chg
100	90	AT&T	0.50	4.5	10	100	100	90	95	-5
110	100	Verizon	0.50	4.5	11	110	110	100	105	-5
120	110	Sprint	0.50	4.5	12	120	120	110	115	-5
130	120	WorldCom	0.50	4.5	13	130	130	120	125	-5
140	130	Qwest	0.50	4.5	14	140	140	130	135	-5
150	140	Southwest	0.50	4.5	15	150	150	140	145	-5
160	150	Delta	0.50	4.5	16	160	160	150	155	-5
170	160	American	0.50	4.5	17	170	170	160	165	-5
180	170	United	0.50	4.5	18	180	180	170	175	-5
190	180	Northwest	0.50	4.5	19	190	190	180	185	-5
200	190	Allegiant	0.50	4.5	20	200	200	190	195	-5
210	200	JetBlue	0.50	4.5	21	210	210	200	205	-5
220	210	Southwest	0.50	4.5	22	220	220	210	215	-5
230	220	Delta	0.50	4.5	23	230	230	220	225	-5
240	230	American	0.50	4.5	24	240	240	230	235	-5
250	240	United	0.50	4.5	25	250	250	240	245	-5
260	250	Northwest	0.50	4.5	26	260	260	250	255	-5
270	260	Allegiant	0.50	4.5	27	270	270	260	265	-5
280	270	JetBlue	0.50	4.5	28	280	280	270	275	-5
290	280	Southwest	0.50	4.5	29	290	290	280	285	-5
300	290	Delta	0.50	4.5	30	300	300	290	295	-5

Continued on Page 11

## From São Paulo to Singapore, more people around the world



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# BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, November 23, 1993

## Tokyo Stocks Dive on Fears For Economy

By James Sterngold  
New York Times Service

TOKYO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's failure over the weekend to issue a clear commitment to reinvigorate the deteriorating economy sent the stock market into a fearful dive Monday, with the closely watched Nikkei index plummeting more than 3 percent.

With Japanese self-confidence eroding by the day, the 225-stock Nikkei index fell from the start and accelerated in the afternoon. At the close it had lost 556.35 points, or 3.1 percent, for its second-worst day of the year. Few saw prospects of a recovery anytime soon.

The market index has now lost a steep 15.2 percent since early October, which means tens of billions of dollars in value have been erased from portfolios in a relatively short period of time.

"It's anxiety turning into fear," said Robert Sasaki, the head of stock index futures trading for Jardine Fleming Securities.

Analysts say that the recent slide was triggered by the government's botched sale of shares in the East Japan Railway, or JR East, the country's largest passenger rail-

road, after a long period in which big new issues of shares were prohibited.

The price of JR East shares soared nearly 60 percent on the first day, Oct. 26, but ever since has tumbled steadily, with trading halted several times because of the intensity of the selling.

"They have egg all over their faces for that," said Geoffrey Barker, head of research at Baring Securities (Japan). "That really hurt sentiment."

The positive outcome of the summit meeting of Pacific rim leaders in Seattle last week and the passage of a landmark political reform law here did nothing to improve the sentiment of investors who are looking for just one thing—evidence that the government takes seriously the deepening economic gloom after a two-year recession and intends to do something about it.

Mr. Hosokawa had a big chance on Friday, when an advisory commission offered suggestions for altering the tax system. Many investors had hoped that the prime minister would seize the opportunity.

See STOCKS, Page 17

## If Not Alcazar, What? Looser Links Seen as the Way Forward

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — Europe's airlines may not again dream up a plan as ambitious as the four-way merger that collapsed over the weekend but they must still forge ties and cut costs before the 1990s are out, aviation analysts said on Monday.

"It's inevitable that we will see a continued push for alliances and mergers, probably within the next six months," said James Halstead, aviation analyst at Swiss Bank Corp. in London.

Austrian Airlines, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Swire and Scandinavian Airlines System on Sunday aborted plans to create Alcazar, a low-cost airline to rival U.S. and Asian carriers.

Industry analysts consider that the four carriers need to find partners to survive in a world of increasingly fierce competition, and investor disappointment in the deal's collapse was reflected Monday in the airlines' stock prices.

KLM's shares fell 8.1 percent, to 37.20 guilders (\$19.35) from 40.50 at Monday's close. Swissair's registered shares in Zurich dropped 4.6 percent, to 125 francs (\$482), and the "A" shares of SIA, the Swedish airline holding company that owns three-sevenths of SAS, dropped 20 percent, to 36 kronor (\$4.33). The stock of the Danish and Norwegian airlines that own the rest of SAS also fell in Copenhagen and Oslo.

Only Austrian Airlines, considered now a strong candidate to link with Lufthansa, rose. Its stock gained 5 schillings, to 1,740 schillings (\$144.60).

Lufthansa, seen by analysts as the main beneficiary of Alcazar's still-birth because a potentially tough competitor is removed, lost 2.8 percent, to 159 Deutsche marks (\$93.20) in Frankfurt, on a sharply lower market.

Aviation specialists said European carriers were more likely now to seek loose alliances than full mergers.

(Reuters, AFX, Bloomberg)

## EC Plan For Jobs Is Going Nowhere

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Community's draft plan to combat mass unemployment and restore economic competitiveness was panned Monday by the bloc's own finance ministers, making it unlikely that European leaders will agree on any concrete solutions to their biggest problem when they meet here in early December.

The ministers were nearly unanimous in rejecting the plan's suggestion to create jobs by promoting work-sharing and a reduction of working hours, which Luxembourg's Jean-Claude Juncker said would send a "very negative, defeatist" signal to Europe's workers. Kenneth Clarke, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, dismissed the idea as "folly."

"It would actually create more unemployment, not less," he said.

Germany, meanwhile, moved to stifle a call for it to sharply reduce interest rates in order to provoke a depreciation of European currencies on world markets and stimulate exports and jobs.

"That would amount to exchange-rate dumping," said Gert Haller, Bonn's state secretary for finance. "It would be a strategic error that would provoke irritation among our trading partners."

Even on the question of Europe's high labor costs, which almost everyone agrees is a major factor behind the Community's persistent unemployment problem, the ministers failed to find common ground.

Most agreed that nonwage costs such as payroll taxes to finance welfare benefits are far too high but they said there was little scope to shift the burden to government budgets, which are running record deficits, or to consumers, who already face high value-added and excise taxes. "If you create new forms of taxation, those forms of taxation are not without drawbacks," an Irish spokesman said.

The drafting was a big setback for the EC Commission, the Com-

See JOBS, Page 15

## Disney Faces Banks in High-Stakes Game

By Jacques Neher  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In the wake of Euro Disney SCA's disastrous financial results for 1993, Walt Disney Co. and 60 banks that put up most of the money to build the amusement park near Paris have become locked in a poker game to determine who will bear the main pain to keep the enterprise going until better days arrive.

But no matter how difficult the talks are now, analysts said they had little doubt the two sides would eventually come to an accord, since there was too much to lose for both if the negotiations failed.

The main bargaining lever in the talks, which can be used by both

sides, is the prospect of a Euro Disney without Disney.

According to some press reports, Disney, meeting with its bankers in Paris last week, threatened to walk away from the complex if the banks, to whom Euro Disney owes 21 billion francs (\$3.54 billion), do not agree to a refinancing plan.

The banks are not at all willing to take over a business they know nothing about, and which, under such a scenario, would no longer have the Disney name and Disney characters.

"The banks certainly don't want to end up with a seedy amusement park outside Paris," said Charles Allen, an analyst with County Natwest Markets in London.

From a purely financial perspective, such a threat is credible, because Disney has relatively little of its own money invested in the en-

terprise — a bit more than 1 billion francs out of the 24 billion francs spent to build the complex.

However, Mr. Allen said the bankers are not likely to take the threat too seriously, noting that Disney — a company that lives largely on its public image — would have a difficult time abandoning Euro Disney to another amusement park operator. "It would be a living reminder to everyone who visited the park that this is where Disney tried to make it and failed," he said.

Spokesmen for Banque Nationale de Paris, which put together the bank syndicate, as well as for Euro Disney and Walt Disney Co., had no comment on the negotiations.

Analysts say that once the two sides get beyond the threats, Disney is likely to focus on getting the

See DISNEY, Page 17

## Back Merger, Volvo Urges

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Volvo AB appealed Monday to its shareholders to back its planned merger with French state-owned automaker Renault SA at a meeting scheduled for Dec. 7.

Chairman Pehr Gyllenhammar of Volvo said France promised not to use its "golden share" in Renault if the Swedish company kept its stake in the combined company below 35 percent. He also said France intended to sell its entire direct and indirect stake in the merged concern as soon as market conditions allowed.

"I believe that shareholders, now they have this additional information, will vote through the proposal with a sound majority," he said.

Earlier this month, Euro Disney See DISNEY, Page 17

**THE TRIB INDEX: 108.05**

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

**World Index**  
11/22/93 Close: 108.05  
Previous: 104.79

**Asia/Pacific**  
Approx. weighting: 32%  
Close: 122.71 Prev: 125.01

**Europe**  
Approx. weighting: 37%  
Close: 108.02 Prev: 107.45

**North America**  
Approx. weighting: 25%  
Close: 95.80 Prev: 96.85

**Latin America**  
Approx. weighting: 5%  
Close: 109.65 Prev: 110.82

**Industrial Sectors**

Sector	11/22/93	11/15/93	% Change
Energy	107.90	108.50	-0.55
Utilities	113.82	115.78	-1.69
Finance	118.18	118.05	-0.18
Services	116.24	117.91	-1.42
Capital Goods	103.75	104.70	-0.91
New Materials	104.48	105.75	-1.21
Consumer Goods	92.97	94.14	-1.24
Nonferrous	119.31	121.29	-1.83

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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## Thinking Ahead

### Factoring in Service With a Smile

**By Reginald Dale**  
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — It is not easy to say goodbye to manufacturing industry — even when the time comes for it to go. Too many people wrongly think nations must make things if they are to prosper. If a country can no longer profitably produce motor cycles or television sets, it is often taken as a sign of failure. But today's so-called industrial countries will have to change that outdated thinking if they are to flourish in the fiercely competitive global markets of the 21st century.

As manufacturing migrates to where it is most profitable and efficient — mainly developing countries — it will make more sense for the rich countries to educate their people to be brain surgeons or telephone operators or airline pilots than to have them make steel.

But the idea is already meeting resistance. One of the most potent weapons wielded by the anti-North America Free Trade Agreement forces in the United States was the threat that American manufacturing jobs will disappear to Mexico.

The West's political leaders are not helping. On the contrary, they are mostly perpetuating the myth that manufacturing jobs are higher paid and somehow better than jobs in services.

Rather than explain why it would be a good thing if NAFTA accelerated the U.S. shift from manufacturing to services, pro-NAFTA campaigners felt they had to deny that it would happen.

But the reality is that countries that try to hold on to uncompetitive industries are likely to be worse off than those that let them go.

As worldwide competition rises, wages in manufacturing in the rich countries are going to be remorselessly squeezed. It is the service sector that is going to generate most of the new high-paying jobs.

Manufacturing is not going to disappear from the rich countries, but it will account for only a small fraction of the work force.

Many of these points are made in a paper just published in the Amex Bank review by DeAnne Julius and Richard Brown, who

**Manufacturing jobs will inevitably be lost in rich countries, which should educate people for service positions.**

rightly argue that it is both dangerous and futile for governments to try to buck the trend through subsidies and protectionism.

Presenting their case to an international conference here, the two Britain-based economists said the move from manufacturing to services in the rich countries is as big, and as inexorable, as the shift out of agriculture since the Industrial Revolution.

Protectionist policies would ultimately have no more success in preserving high-paid jobs in industry than the European Community's notorious Common Agricultural Policy has had in keeping farmers happily on the land.

But people are going to have to change their attitudes towards service jobs. They do not all involve flipping hamburgers. Service workers are actually often more content and better paid than industrial workers, at least

according to two recent surveys in Britain.

One survey showed that in Manchester, once the heartland of Britain's industrial might, employees in the leisure and media sectors are now the best paid, and those in manufacturing the worst.

The other found that assembly-line workers were least happy in their jobs, followed by those operating and monitoring machines. Workers dealing primarily with people had the highest job satisfaction.

It is another myth that services do not make much contribution to a country's exports. Services already account for a large and growing share of industrial countries' foreign-exchange earnings, and trade in them is growing faster than trade in manufactures — despite the fact that services are usually more regulated and protected. The service sector is actually responsible for many of the latest technological advances in manufacturing.

As Ms. Julius and Mr. Brown said, "The communications industry creates the market for the fax machine and the cellular phone. The health industry shapes the research of pharmaceutical companies. The transport industry drives aerospace development."

Of course the transformation is going to be painful. And, as the French farmers have shown, small threatened groups can mount devastating rear-guard actions. The switch will require much greater investments in education and training than currently envisaged.

Meanwhile, the rich countries will have to work just as hard to open up world trade in services as they did for manufactured goods in the past. If they are going to bid farewell to much of their manufacturing, they should at least try to ensure that the developing countries buy plenty of their services in return.

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**CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES**

Nov. 22

Currency	Rate	Nov. 22
Australian \$	1.25	1.25
Canadian \$	0.75	0.75
Deutsche mark	1.63	1.63
French franc	6.55	6.55
Japanese yen	108	108
Swiss franc	1.48	1.48
UK pound	1.54	1.54
US dollar	1.00	1.00

**Key Money Rates**

Instrument	Rate
3-month US Treasury bill	5.25%
6-month US Treasury bill	5.50%
1-year US Treasury bill	5.75%
3-month Eurozone bill	5.50%
6-month Eurozone bill	5.75%
1-year Eurozone bill	6.00%

**Forward Rates**

Period	Rate
30-day	1.00
60-day	1.00
90-day	1.00
180-day	1.00
360-day	1.00



MARKET DIARY

MARKETS: Global Stock Drop

Continued from Page 1
analysts agree with Mr. Cunningham...

Late Boost for Dow

Stock prices ended lower Monday on the New York Stock Exchange...

N.Y. Stocks

bull market that Mr. Wallberg predicts will end with a drop of 18 to 20 percent...

Declines overtook advances

Declines overtook advances by more than a 4-1 ratio. Volume was about 293 million shares...

Merck & Co. followed

Merck & Co. followed, tumbling 1 3/4 to 33 1/2 as arbitrageurs found themselves with more stock than they had expected from the drug company's merger with Medco...

German Money Growth Spurs Buying of Marks

NEW YORK — The dollar slumped against the Deutsche mark and other European currencies on Monday amid signs that Germany's inflation rate is still too high...

"The Bundesbank isn't going to get carried away with rates after a money-supply number like today's," said Angelo Evangelista, vice president at Bank of Boston.

Foreign Exchange

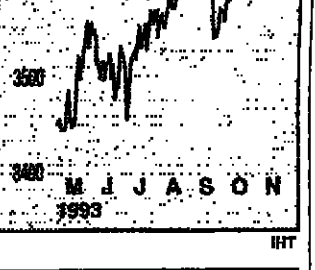
ny's money supply grew 6.8 percent in October, unchanged from September. Many had expected money-supply growth to slow during the month...

Conflicting forces are keeping the dollar sandwiched in a narrow range against the yen.

"Conflicting forces are keeping the dollar sandwiched in a narrow range against the yen," said Marc Chandler, senior market strategist at IDEA, a consulting firm.

The Dow

Table with 4 columns: Open, High, Low, Close. Data for Dow Jones Industrial Average.



M. J. JASON '93

Dow Jones Averages

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Close. Data for various Dow Jones indices.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Close. Data for S&P indices.

NYSE Most Active

Table with 5 columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. Data for NYSE most active stocks.

AMEX Stock Index

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Close. Data for AMEX stock index.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Close. Data for Dow Jones bond averages.

Market Sales

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Close. Data for market sales.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Close. Data for N.Y.S.E. odd-lot trading.

NYSE Daily

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Close. Data for NYSE daily.

AMEX Daily

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Close. Data for AMEX daily.

NASDAQ Daily

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Close. Data for NASDAQ daily.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table with 4 columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close. Data for European futures.

Food

Table with 4 columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close. Data for food futures.

Metals

Table with 4 columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close. Data for metals futures.

Stock Indexes

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Prev. Close. Data for stock indexes.

Spot Commodities

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Prev. Close. Data for spot commodities.

Dividends

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Prev. Close. Data for dividends.

U.S. FUTURES

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Prev. Close. Data for U.S. futures.

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Prev. Close. Data for U.S. futures continuation.

Metals

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Prev. Close. Data for metals futures.

Livestock

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Prev. Close. Data for livestock futures.

Food

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Prev. Close. Data for food futures.

Financial

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Prev. Close. Data for financial futures.

Stock Indexes

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Prev. Close. Data for stock indexes.

Commodity Indexes

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Prev. Close. Data for commodity indexes.

U.S. Cites Widening Pension Deficit

WASHINGTON (AP) — The risk that millions of Americans may not get promised pension benefits worsened last year, according to government figures released Monday.

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp., a government agency, said the gap between assets and promised benefits in the 50 largest underfunded pension plans grew by 31 percent in 1992 to \$36 billion...

Discover and MasterCard Team Up

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — The credit card rivals Dean Witter Discover & Co. and MasterCard International said Monday they have agreed to provide a low-cost credit card to end a skirmish in the battle over access to the lucrative market.

Microsoft Founder Buys New Firm

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Paul Allen, co-founder of Microsoft Corp., said Monday he agreed to buy a majority interest in T&E-mastmaster Holdings Group Ltd., which provides computerized ticket services for sports events...

Judge Delays Ruling on Paramount

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — A Delaware judge indicated Monday he would rule Wednesday on QVC Network Inc.'s challenge to defenses blocking its hostile bid for Paramount Communications Inc.

For the Record

K-III Communications Corp. said it bought Nelson Publications, best known for its directory of securities analysts, for an undisclosed price...

Weekend Box Office

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Title, Gross. Data for weekend box office.

Paris Bourse Is Overloaded

PARIS — Computer systems at the stock exchange Monday had another day of breakdowns that have resulted from the boom in share demand brought about by the government's privatization program.

Toronto

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Close. Data for Toronto stock market.

Sydney

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Close. Data for Sydney stock market.

Tokyo

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Close. Data for Tokyo stock market.

Zurich

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Close. Data for Zurich stock market.

Stockholm

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Close. Data for Stockholm stock market.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agencies France Presse Nov. 22

Large table with multiple columns showing stock market data for various cities including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Madrid, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Zurich.

Stockholm

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Close. Data for Stockholm stock market.

Montreal

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Close. Data for Montreal stock market.

Stockholm

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Close. Data for Stockholm stock market.



# Foreign Banks Dive Into Russia Newcomers Defy Bureaucracy, Tradition and Crime

By Steve Liesman  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Jim Leonard, vice president of finance for Occidental Petroleum Corp. in Russia, will not say how many rubles he can stuff into a brown suitcase he keeps, but it has been indispensable in getting his payroll to workers in the Arctic and Siberia.

Because of the antiquated Russian banking system — it can take from weeks to four months to move money across the street, let alone halfway across the continent — Mr. Leonard has had to devise his own version of the pony express. "We pile a bunch of rubles in a suitcase and fly them out," he said.

no more than 25 percent of its reserve requirement. The cash has to be repaid within seven days and banks will be charged 420 percent on an annual basis, double the discount rate of 210 percent and nearly three times the short-term ruble interbank rate of 150 percent.

Some foreign banks have decided that they will only handle accounts in dollars and other hard currencies. These are accounts which would be kept in the United States and would be tapped by Russian customers through a Russian branch. Other banks, like Citibank, insist they will deal in Russian rubles.

"The pipeline for money is equivalent to the pipeline for oil and gas in this country," said Miljenko Horvat, who will head Citibank's Moscow branch. "They are both leaky and stuff moves through it slowly."

Yet there are questions about how effective these foreign institutions can be. Western banking practices may run headlong into Russian realities of inflation, corruption and organized crime.

Russia's banking industry, which now totals more than 1,800 mostly small banks, has raised strong objections to the foreign banks.

"They will take away our clients, and we have very few good clients," said Aleksei Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman for Inkombank, the country's third-largest bank with assets of \$1.6 billion.

President Boris N. Yeltsin last Thursday heeded the calls for protectionism, signing a decree that limits the ability of some foreign

banks to serve Russian companies and residents until 1996.

It was unclear, however, whether the most recently chartered foreign banks, including Citibank and Chase, would be affected.

For now, however, the foreigners have been busy setting up shop. Credit Lyonnais spent \$20 million refurbishing a 19th-century building in St. Petersburg, where it opened its branch in September. Banque Nationale de Paris and Dresdner Bank, in a joint venture, opened their St. Petersburg branch the same month. Citibank and Chase plan to be operating in Moscow in the first half of 1994.

[Credit Suisse has received a full Russian banking license and plans to open operations in Moscow by June 1994, bank executives said Monday, according to a Reuters report from Moscow.]

These banks hope to emulate the success of the first two foreign-operated institutions, Dialog Bank, a 50-50 Russian and foreign venture, and International Moscow Bank, which is 60 percent-owned by five European banks.

International Moscow was licensed to deal in hard currencies two years ago and has become Russia's leading commercial bank, with assets of more than \$3 billion. That would make it a small bank by U.S. standards.

Without a checking-account system, the only way to make a purchase is through what is known as a payment order, which must be completed by a buyer at a bank. The bank sends it to a regional office of the Russian Central Bank, which forwards it to another regional Central Bank office near the seller's bank. The payment next goes to the seller's bank. Only then can money be paid.

# Madrid Towers Started by KIO Get New Owners

The Associated Press

MADRID — A savings bank and a construction company on Monday bought the landmark office towers left unfinished when the Kuwait Investment Office's Spanish holding company failed a year ago.

The twin 27-story KIO towers, at the northern end of Madrid's Paseo de la Castellana, sold for 8.3 billion pesetas (\$60.1 million) each. One was purchased by the regional savings bank Caja de Madrid and the other by Fomento de Construcción y Contratos.

It was the third time the towers were put up for sale. Nobody met the minimum bid at the first auction, 85.9 billion pesetas, or the second, 63 billion pesetas. There was no minimum on the third attempt.

Each tower has about 30,000 square meters (333,300 square feet) of usable space.

Construction on the towers stopped a year ago after KIO's Spanish flagship, Grupo Torres SA, suspended payments.

Torres collapsed with debts of \$2.15 billion and amid reports that its former Spanish and Kuwaiti managers bilked the company for personal gain.

The KIO is suing former managers, including Javier de la Rosa, its one-time agent in Spain, seeking a total \$1.5 billion in damages.

**Spain Gets Tough**  
The Spanish stock exchange is planning to fine Kuwaiti holding

companies 2.4 billion pesetas over misconduct relating to affairs in Spain, Reuters reported from London. Sources close to the London-based Kuwait Investment Office said Grupo Torres and Kokmeuw Holdings, based in the Netherlands Antilles, were negotiating the size of the fine with Spain's National Securities Market Commission.

Sources said the fine was a way for Spain to put pressure on the KIO to meet Torres's debts. Torres has been in administration since December and the KIO has denied responsibility for its debts.

"A very strong political message is being sent to the KIO," one source close to the KIO said. "It's a way of Spain pressurizing Kuwait, saying they can't get away with things."

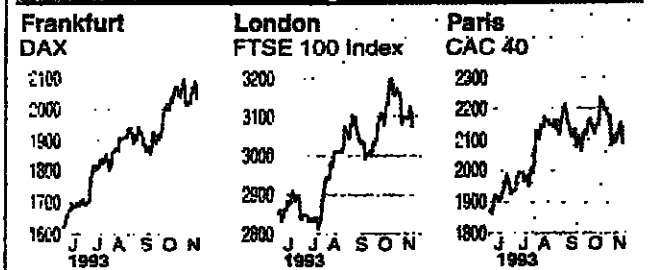
The news comes as Kuwait on Monday denied reports it was planning a mass sale of investments, possibly worth \$10 billion, to pay off debts run up after the Iraqi invasion in 1990.

Mismanagement of investments in Spain is a main reason why the KIO is under pressure to sell foreign assets, sources said.

Both Torres and Kokmeuw face two charges from the Securities Market Commission's investigation — that they covered up participation in share-buying and failed to disclose interests in companies.

The Securities Market Commission said it could not comment, beyond confirming it was working on possible sanctions against Torres.

## Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	133.60	137.20	-2.62
Brussels	Stock Index	7,073.08	7,111.15	-0.54
Frankfurt	DAX	2,030.00	2,077.37	-2.28
Frankfurt	FAZ	788.16	798.94	-1.35
Helsinki	HEX	1,526.97	1,555.88	-1.88
London	Financial Times 90	2,328.20	2,357.60	-1.25
London	FTSE 100	3,070.60	3,108.00	-1.20
Madrid	General Index	299.80	304.88	-1.67
Milan	MIB	1,163.09	1,201.00	-3.16
Paris	CAC 40	2,082.61	2,145.23	-2.92
Stockholm	Affaersvaarden	1,567.58	1,593.72	-1.64
Vienna	Stock Index	454.99	458.49	-0.76
Zurich	SBS	928.17	937.64	-1.01

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

- Air France is likely to send 1,100 employees into early retirement, the company's president, Christian Blanc, told trade unions.
- German money supply, on the M-3 basis, grew at an annual rate of 6.8 percent in October, figures published by the Bundesbank showed.
- Hoogovens NV said it would seek to raise about 373 million guilders (\$193 million) through the issue of 166,000 new shares. The Dutch government will buy 50,000 of them, raising its stake in the metals company to 17.5 percent from 12.1 percent.
- Carlsberg A/S said group net profit for the first nine months advanced 4.7 percent, to 982 million kroner (\$144.5 million), from 938 million a year earlier. Sales rose to 15.6 billion kroner from 14.96 billion.
- Ciga SpA and Forte SpA declined to comment on Host Marriott Corp.'s announcement that it has entered talks to acquire part of Ciga. The companies said they had not been contacted by Marriott.
- Lourho PLC said its pretax profit for 1992 financial year has been restated, to £114 million (\$168 million) from the £80 million originally reported.

AFP, Bloomberg, AP, Reuters

# JOB: Ministers Don't Think Much of the Delors Plan to Fight Unemployment and Restore Competitiveness

Continued from Page 13

munity's executive body. It drafted the white paper on growth and employment to serve as the same kind of blueprint for policymaking in the 1990s that the single-market program was for Europe in the 1980s. The white paper is virtually the sole item of importance on the agenda for the European summit meeting in Brussels on Dec. 10 and 11, but the ministers' reaction made it unlikely that EC leaders would be able to offer any tangible hope to Europe's 17 million unemployed at that meeting.

"There is no chance whatever that anything very concrete is going to come out of the white paper in

three weeks' time," Mr. Clarke of Britain said.

The only element of the plan that drew clear support was a call for Europe to continue to follow the prevailing economic-policy orthodoxy: whittle away at government deficits, keep up the fight against inflation and choose the greatest possible exchange-rate stability over abrupt interest-rate cuts.

The commission's attempt to enforce that medicine with precise economic targets was rejected again by most major states, though.

The Maastricht Treaty on European Union requires the commission to propose guidelines to steer member economies toward similar per-

formance and ultimately a single currency, and the commission wants those guidelines to reinforce its job-creation goals. But ministers indicated that they would not accept any targets that could be used to criticize their own performance.

The commission's proposed policy guidelines say the Community needs a cut of 2 to 3 percentage points in short-term interest rates to revive growth, and that Germany must lead the move to lower rates. But Mr. Juncker, Luxembourg's finance minister, said the commission should set only those guidelines it can hope to enforce, and that it was inconceivable that the Community would sanction

Germany for failing to deliver precise interest-rate cuts.

German officials also expressed opposition to the white paper's general goal of creating 15 million jobs by the year 2000, saying such targets only invite disappointment if they are not met. But Edmond Alphandery, France's finance minister, said such a goal was "ambitious but necessary" to instill hope.

Jacques Delors, the commission president, who launched the white paper project in the spring and hopes to cap his 10-year presidency with a similar victory initiative, remained optimistic despite the rebuff. He said the ministers had had a "good discussion" and that if

there were any easy solutions to Europe's economic crisis, they would have been implemented long ago.

Mr. Delors had to hockle on work-sharing and reduced hours, which has been a major line of study within the commission. He softened work-sharing in discussion with ministers over lunch, saying this was "no miracle cure," according to officials who were present.

**Agreement on Fish**  
EC fisheries ministers agreed on Monday to compromise cuts from 2 percent to 5 percent in most guideline fish prices for 1994. Reuters reported from Brussels.

The commission had sought reductions of 4 percent to 9 percent

for most species to take account of depressed markets.

"The agreement is unsatisfactory but a big improvement on the original proposal," a French spokesman said.

Guideline prices help to set reference levels for minimum import prices as well as prices for withdrawing surplus fish from the market.

Officials said one of the main battles was over tuna. France, backed by Spain, Portugal and Belgium, succeeded in halving a proposed cut in tuna prices, to 4.5 percent. Price cuts in cod and haddock, were also virtually halved, to 2 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

# German Telecom Venture Set

Bloomberg Business News

FRANKFURT — Mannesmann AG, Deutsche Bank AG and RWE Energie AG said Monday they had joined forces to participate in the opening up of the German telecommunications market.

The three companies said they had set up a joint venture with a capital base of 80 million to 85 million Deutsche marks (\$46.7 million to \$49.8 million) to provide data-transmission services to corporate clients.

Mannesmann, an engineering and electrical concern, said it would take a 50 percent stake in the new company. Deutsche Bank, Germany's largest bank, and RWE Energie, a unit of the country's largest electricity supplier, would each take 25 percent.

The company, to be based in Eschborn, near Frankfurt, plans to start operations Jan. 1, pending clearance from European antitrust authorities. Mannesmann and Deutsche Bank said they had applied

# NYSE

Monday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect state trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press  
(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1993 High	Low	1992 High	Low	1991 High	Low	1990 High	Low
120	110	IBM	4.00	3.6	12.5	120	110	120	110	120	110	120	110
100	90	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90
80	70	Apple	0.00	0.0	10.0	80	70	80	70	80	70	80	70
60	50	Oracle	0.00	0.0	8.0	60	50	60	50	60	50	60	50
40	30	Sun	0.00	0.0	6.0	40	30	40	30	40	30	40	30
20	10	Lotus	0.00	0.0	4.0	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10

# 12 Month High

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1993 High	Low	1992 High	Low	1991 High	Low	1990 High	Low
150	140	AT&T	1.00	6.7	10.0	150	140	150	140	150	140	150	140
130	120	Verizon	0.00	0.0	12.0	130	120	130	120	130	120	130	120
110	100	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	10.0	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100
90	80	Sprint	0.00	0.0	8.0	90	80	90	80	90	80	90	80
70	60	Qwest	0.00	0.0	6.0	70	60	70	60	70	60	70	60
50	40	Level 3	0.00	0.0	4.0	50	40	50	40	50	40	50	40
30	20	Southwest	0.00	0.0	2.0	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	20
10	5	Delta	0.00	0.0	1.0	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5

# 12 Month High

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1993 High	Low	1992 High	Low	1991 High	Low	1990 High	Low
100	90	Boeing	0.00	0.0	10.0	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90
80	70	Lockheed	0.00	0.0	8.0	80	70	80	70	80	70	80	70
60	50	Raytheon	0.00	0.0	6.0	60	50	60	50	60	50	60	50
40	30	Northrop	0.00	0.0	4.0	40	30	40	30	40	30	40	30
20	10	Grumman	0.00	0.0	2.0	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10
10	5	Boeing	0.00	0.0	1.0	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5

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# NASDAQ

**Monday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP. Consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Change
12.00	10.00	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	0.00
1.00	0.50	ABC	0.00	0.00	10.00	1.00	0.50	0.50
2.00	1.50	DEF	0.00	0.00	10.00	2.00	1.50	0.50
3.00	2.00	GHI	0.00	0.00	10.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
4.00	3.00	JKL	0.00	0.00	10.00	4.00	3.00	1.00
5.00	4.00	MNO	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	4.00	1.00
6.00	5.00	PQR	0.00	0.00	10.00	6.00	5.00	1.00
7.00	6.00	STU	0.00	0.00	10.00	7.00	6.00	1.00
8.00	7.00	VWX	0.00	0.00	10.00	8.00	7.00	1.00
9.00	8.00	YZA	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	1.00
10.00	9.00	BCD	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	1.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Change
11.00	9.00	EFG	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.00	9.00	2.00
12.00	10.00	HIJ	0.00	0.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	2.00
13.00	11.00	KLM	0.00	0.00	10.00	13.00	11.00	2.00
14.00	12.00	NOP	0.00	0.00	10.00	14.00	12.00	2.00
15.00	13.00	QRS	0.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	13.00	2.00
16.00	14.00	TUV	0.00	0.00	10.00	16.00	14.00	2.00
17.00	15.00	WXY	0.00	0.00	10.00	17.00	15.00	2.00
18.00	16.00	ZAB	0.00	0.00	10.00	18.00	16.00	2.00
19.00	17.00	BCD	0.00	0.00	10.00	19.00	17.00	2.00
20.00	18.00	EFG	0.00	0.00	10.00	20.00	18.00	2.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Change
21.00	19.00	HIJ	0.00	0.00	10.00	21.00	19.00	2.00
22.00	20.00	KLM	0.00	0.00	10.00	22.00	20.00	2.00
23.00	21.00	NOP	0.00	0.00	10.00	23.00	21.00	2.00
24.00	22.00	QRS	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	2.00
25.00	23.00	TUV	0.00	0.00	10.00	25.00	23.00	2.00
26.00	24.00	WXY	0.00	0.00	10.00	26.00	24.00	2.00
27.00	25.00	ZAB	0.00	0.00	10.00	27.00	25.00	2.00
28.00	26.00	BCD	0.00	0.00	10.00	28.00	26.00	2.00
29.00	27.00	EFG	0.00	0.00	10.00	29.00	27.00	2.00
30.00	28.00	HIJ	0.00	0.00	10.00	30.00	28.00	2.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Change
31.00	29.00	KLM	0.00	0.00	10.00	31.00	29.00	2.00
32.00	30.00	NOP	0.00	0.00	10.00	32.00	30.00	2.00
33.00	31.00	QRS	0.00	0.00	10.00	33.00	31.00	2.00
34.00	32.00	TUV	0.00	0.00	10.00	34.00	32.00	2.00
35.00	33.00	WXY	0.00	0.00	10.00	35.00	33.00	2.00
36.00	34.00	ZAB	0.00	0.00	10.00	36.00	34.00	2.00
37.00	35.00	BCD	0.00	0.00	10.00	37.00	35.00	2.00
38.00	36.00	EFG	0.00	0.00	10.00	38.00	36.00	2.00
39.00	37.00	HIJ	0.00	0.00	10.00	39.00	37.00	2.00
40.00	38.00	KLM	0.00	0.00	10.00	40.00	38.00	2.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Change
41.00	39.00	NOP	0.00	0.00	10.00	41.00	39.00	2.00
42.00	40.00	QRS	0.00	0.00	10.00	42.00	40.00	2.00
43.00	41.00	TUV	0.00	0.00	10.00	43.00	41.00	2.00
44.00	42.00	WXY	0.00	0.00	10.00	44.00	42.00	2.00
45.00	43.00	ZAB	0.00	0.00	10.00	45.00	43.00	2.00
46.00	44.00	BCD	0.00	0.00	10.00	46.00	44.00	2.00
47.00	45.00	EFG	0.00	0.00	10.00	47.00	45.00	2.00
48.00	46.00	HIJ	0.00	0.00	10.00	48.00	46.00	2.00
49.00	47.00	KLM	0.00	0.00	10.00	49.00	47.00	2.00
50.00	48.00	NOP	0.00	0.00	10.00	50.00	48.00	2.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Change
51.00	49.00	QRS	0.00	0.00	10.00	51.00	49.00	2.00
52.00	50.00	TUV	0.00	0.00	10.00	52.00	50.00	2.00
53.00	51.00	WXY	0.00	0.00	10.00	53.00	51.00	2.00
54.00	52.00	ZAB	0.00	0.00	10.00	54.00	52.00	2.00
55.00	53.00	BCD	0.00	0.00	10.00	55.00	53.00	2.00
56.00	54.00	EFG	0.00	0.00	10.00	56.00	54.00	2.00
57.00	55.00	HIJ	0.00	0.00	10.00	57.00	55.00	2.00
58.00	56.00	KLM	0.00	0.00	10.00	58.00	56.00	2.00
59.00	57.00	NOP	0.00	0.00	10.00	59.00	57.00	2.00
60.00	58.00	QRS	0.00	0.00	10.00	60.00	58.00	2.00

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**GRAFFITI** has been a Portuguese habit for centuries. Walls are covered with all manner of words, drawings and symbols. It's a practice known as tile painting. Happily, the authorities rather than trying to stamp it out, actively encourage it. That's why throughout the country you can enjoy stunning examples of wall decoration dating as far back as the 15th century. It's an artform passed down through the generations. And it's why Portugal's 15 year olds might, one day, be old masters themselves.

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Apple Links Multimedia With Fujitsu

Bloomberg Business News TOKYO—Apple Computer Inc. and Fujitsu Inc. are swapping secrets about the systems that run their computers so that they can create compatible multimedia software, the companies said Monday.

Malaysia Signs Tall Order World-Class Skyscrapers Set to Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches KUALA LUMPUR — Contractors from Japan, the United States and South Korea on Monday signed contracts valued at nearly \$400 million to work with Malaysian companies in building and equipping a pair of office towers that will be among the world's tallest, officials said.

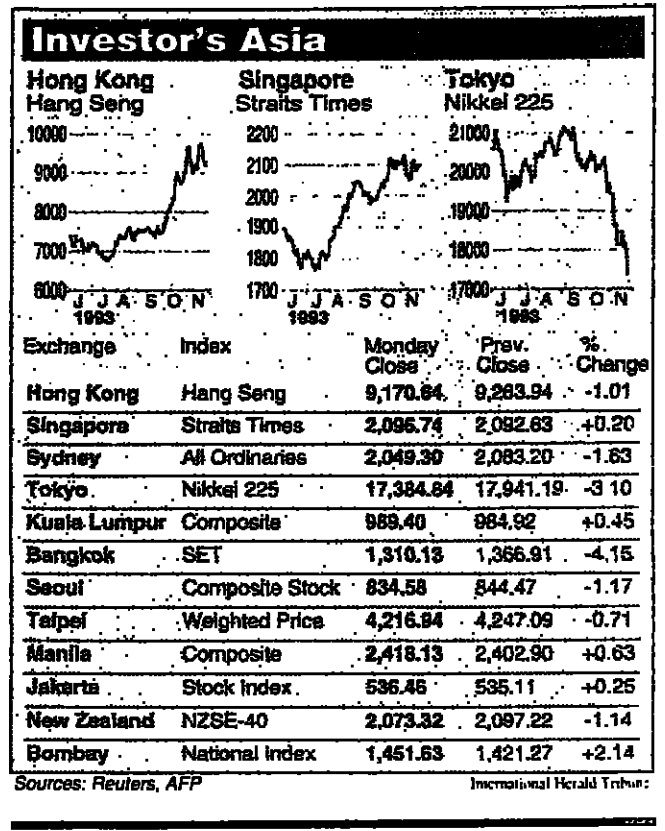
agreed with Syarikat Jasatera of Malaysia to put up the other. "The idea of having more than one contractor for this project is for them to compete for quality," said Azizan Zaimul Abidin, chairman of the Kuala Lumpur City Center project and of Petronas.

Azizan Zaimul Abidin. "It is the embodiment of the aspirations of the nation." The project is 51 percent owned by Petronas. Companies linked to businessman Ananda Krishnan, the controlling shareholder of the gaming company Tanjong PLC and a friend of Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad, hold 48 percent, and the Selangor Turf Club owns 1 percent, officials said.

P&O and Swire Buy 50% of Container Port in South China

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches HONG KONG — Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. of Britain and the Hong Kong-based Swire Pacific Ltd. said Monday they had bought 50 percent of the largest container terminal in southern China for \$15 million Hong Kong dollars (\$79.6 million).

Peter Sutch, the Swire chairman, added: "I expect the so-called problem to be settled satisfactorily. As far as the Swire Group is concerned, it's business as usual." Swire, a long-established British colonial trading house, also controls Cathay Pacific Airways. Analysts say Swire helped secure good relations with Beijing by taking on a Chinese corporation as a shareholder in the Hong Kong-based airline.



Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly: China's State Statistics Bureau said the economy, measured by gross domestic product, would grow 13 percent, to 3 trillion yuan (\$530 billion), this year; that would be just under 1992 growth of 13.2 percent.

Winter Bares Flaws in Chinese Aviation

SHANGHAI — The onset of winter and three bad-weather crashes have highlighted gaps in China's aviation sector, which airline executives and analysts said might be growing too fast for its own good.

Some specialists said they suspected the weather was revealing the inexperience of China's pilots, whose training could not possibly keep pace with the furious purchase of planes.

which about 70 people died. All involved bad landings in fog or rain. "The only way the equity to be offered will have any upside is if the management incentives are altered," Mr. Allen said.

Exports, Building Aid Korean Growth

SEOUL — South Korea's economy grew a faster-than-expected 6.5 percent in the third quarter from the like quarter of 1992, the Bank of Korea said Monday.

The central bank said the brisk gross national product rise was caused by strong exports and booming construction activity. The surge in GNP was the highest quarterly growth since the first quarter of 1992.

STOCKS: Tokyo Takes a Tumble

Continued from Page 13 ty to propose a large cut in income taxes, which could provide a quick lift to one of the most depressed areas of the economy, consumer sentiment.

DISNEY: Euro Disney Debt Trail

Continued from Page 13 reported a 5.34 billion franc net loss for the year to September. Analysts expected Disney to offer the banks equity in Euro Disney through the issue of new shares in exchange for forgiveness of debt, a move which would severely dilute Euro Disney shares.

But before the banks will accept such an offer, they are expected to demand significant concessions from Disney in its relationship with Euro Disney, in which it owns 49 percent. Specifically, they want to see Disney reduce generous management fees and royalties which, according to the current agreement, can pour into the Los Angeles company's coffers even though the Paris park is losing money.

But observers said that getting the banks to put up cash for a second park would be a difficult challenge in the present environment, and that such a decision may be put off, said one Paris analyst, "until the lenders are convinced that they are not just throwing good money after bad."

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AMEX Monday's Closing. Tables including the nationwide price up to the closing on Wednesday and do not reflect late trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press. Multiple columns of stock market data including high, low, and closing prices for various companies.



# SPORTS

## Pistons' Rookie Gives the 76ers A Shooting Lesson

The Philadelphia 76ers learned what Kansas and Illinois can shoot last year. Lindsey Hunter can shoot. Hunter, a rookie from Jackson State, scored 23 points Sunday and...

### NBA HIGHLIGHTS

played the entire game at point guard in the Detroit Pistons' 103-89 victory over the 76ers.

He set the tone early with three 3-pointers in the first three minutes to put Detroit ahead 14-4.

"I guess they thought I couldn't shoot."

Hunter proved he could shoot last year when he averaged 26.7 points — fifth best in the country. He had 48 points against Kansas. He had 43 against Illinois, with 39 in the second half.

"During the exhibition season, everyone got excited about his one-on-one showmanship," but that's not what you want from a point guard."

"Pistons coach Don Chaney said, 'Right now, he's getting everyone involved, and he has court vision, which he had been lacking.'"

Hunter, subbing for Isiah Thomas while the All-Star recovers from a broken hand, also had five assists

and only one turnover. He was 9 of 20 from the field and 3 of 7 from 3-point range.

Bill Laimbeer led the Pistons with 25 points, 13 in the fourth quarter, while Sean Elliott added 22. Tim Perry led the 76ers with 17 points and nine rebounds.

Nets 105, Lakers 102: New Jersey snapped a three-game losing streak and kept Los Angeles winless on the road. The Lakers had a chance to tie at the end, but a 3-point attempt by Nick Van Exel with 3 seconds to go fell off the side of the rim.

Kings 103, Bulls 101: Walt Williams was back in the Kings lineup after missing the season's first few weeks with a stress fracture in his left leg, scoring 17 points as Sacramento to spark Portland and Chicago.

Mitch Richmond had 23 as Sacramento beat the Bulls for the first time since the 1989-90 season. Wayman Tisdale also scored 17 points to help the Kings snap a four-game losing streak.

Trail Blazers 103, Mavericks 90: Clyde Drexler shook off a slow start to score 10 of his 20 points in the third period to spark Portland over visiting Dallas. Clifford Robinson added 18 for Portland.



The Lakers' Sam Bowie swatted away Armon Gilliam's shot, but the Nets triumphed 105-102.

## Marseille: More Hard Times

Loss at Home Further Humbles Soccer's Fallen Champ.

PARIS — A 3-0 home loss before a near-empty stadium appeared to symbolize the downfall of Olympique Marseille, the troubled European soccer champion, which is crippled with debts and weakened by the departure of several key players.

Fans started leaving the Velodrome stadium on Saturday after the second goal in the game against Auxerre.

The club's owner, Bernard Tapie, badly needing cash, has recently sold the Croatian marksman Alen Boksic, the international defender Marcel Desailly and the Portuguese forward Paulo Futre to Italian clubs.

For the Auxerre match, Marseille was also without Captain Didier Deschamps and the Croatian striker Ruzica Voller, who were both injured.

"We didn't beat the real Marseille," said Auxerre's coach, Guy Roux. "They were lacking their best players and are going through hard times."

Bourrier said he was impatient to line up the Brazilian striker Anderson da Silva, whose debut has been put off after French

soccer authorities delayed giving clearance for his loan transfer from Servette Geneva.

Anderson was the top scorer in the Swiss league with 20 goals last season.

Marseille, which is currently fourth in the league, may have difficulty matching such formidable sides as Paris St. Germain, which is in first place and is widely favored to clinch the title.

"It's not the beginning of the end," said the veteran defender Jean-Philippe Durand. "We're still standing and we know how to fight."

But more trouble lies ahead for Marseille when a financial watchdog body meets on Thursday to study the club's accounts.

The club has been barred from defending the European Champions' Cup and was stripped of its league title over accusations that it bribed another club, Valenciennes, to throw a league match in May.

Reports the watchdog body have led to the relegation of three first-division sides — Bordeaux, Brest and Toulon — in the past two years.

Tapie, a self-made millionaire who spent millions to fulfill his dream of making Marseille the first French club to win the European Cup, said financial collapse would be avoided thanks to

the transfers of Boksic, Desailly and Futre.

He has said that he would step down before the end of the season to concentrate on politics, and French league sources said contacts had been made to find a buyer to rescue the club.

A French newspaper reported last week that a buyer had been found.

Futre's debut in the Italian League was marred on Sunday by a serious knee injury, which is expected to sideline him for nearly three months, The Associated Press reported from Reggio Emilia, Italy.

The Portuguese forward, signed by Reggina last week, was injured following a tackle by a Cremonese defender, Alessandro Pedroni, in a 2-0 victory. Futre did not blame Pedroni for his injury.

"It was a normal action of play. I think he's not responsible," Futre said. "My tendon was already acting when I played against Italy. Under normal conditions I would have taken some rest. But I wanted to debut as soon as possible."

Futre played for Portugal in its 1-6 World Cup qualifying loss to Italy in Milan on Wednesday.

## SCOREBOARD

Baseball, Football, Basketball, Hockey, Soccer, Golf, Tennis, etc.

### NBA Standings

#### EASTERN CONFERENCE

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like New York, Boston, Orlando, etc.

#### WESTERN CONFERENCE

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Houston, Portland, Sacramento, etc.

### Football

#### NFL Standings

Table with columns for conference, team, W, L, T, Pts, Pct, PF, PA. Lists teams like Buffalo, Miami, NY Jets, etc.

#### NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Table with columns for team, W, L, T, Pts, Pct, PF, PA. Lists teams like Dallas, NY Giants, Philadelphia, etc.

### Baseball

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Table with columns for division, team, W, L, T, Pts, Pct, PF, PA. Lists teams like Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, etc.

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE

Table with columns for division, team, W, L, T, Pts, Pct, PF, PA. Lists teams like St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, etc.

### Hockey

#### NHL Standings

Table with columns for conference, team, W, L, T, Pts, Pct, GF, GA. Lists teams like New York Rangers, Pittsburgh, etc.

### Soccer

#### Major League Soccer

Table with columns for team, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA. Lists teams like D.C. United, Tampa Bay, etc.

### Golf

#### PGA TOUR

Table with columns for player, W, L, T, Pts, Pct. Lists players like Tiger Woods, etc.

### Tennis

#### ATP TOUR

Table with columns for player, W, L, T, Pts, Pct. Lists players like Andre Agassi, etc.

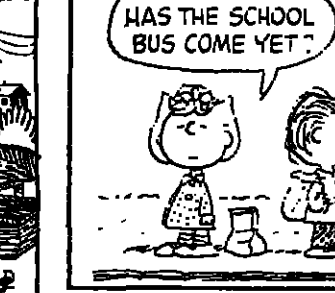
### Baseball Transactions

ATLANTA—Bought contracts of Jeff... CLEVELAND—Bought contracts of John... KANSAS CITY—Bought contracts of...

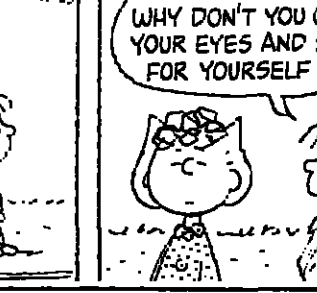
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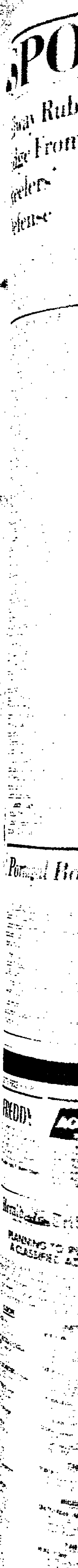
What scrambled word game... DILEY, VIILC, SUSTLY, FUPULC.

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# SPORTS

## Elway Rubs Edge From Steelers' Defense

The Associated Press  
John Elway had his way with the National Football League's No. 1 defense.

### NFL ROUNDOUP

The Denver Broncos routed the Steelers, 37-13, Sunday in Denver. "We knew they had a good defensive team," Elway said, "but we felt if we went out and just beating ourselves that there was no one that was going to stop us."



Upended by Minnesota's Venice Glenn, Lamar Thomas hung on to the pass in Tampa Bay's victory.

Denver scored on four of its five first-half possessions, generating 779 total yards in the half compared to Pittsburgh's 85.

On its first possession, Pittsburgh blew its only scoring opportunity of the half when Leroy Thompson, fumbled the injured Barry Foster, replaced at the Denver 5-yard line and corner-back Tyrone Braxton recovered.

Denver then drove 95 yards for its first touchdown. Elway passed 31 yards to tight end Reggie Johnson and had 18- and 27-yard passes to Derek Russell, and Robert Delino drove the final yard for a 10-0 first-quarter lead.

Glenn's 7 Eagles 3: In Philadelphia, New York got the only offense it needed when Phil Simms threw a 26-yard touchdown pass to

Mark Jackson on the first play of the fourth quarter.

The Giants (7-3) won at Veterans Stadium for the first time since 1967. Philadelphia (4-6) has lost six straight, its worst since a seven-game losing streak in 1983.

Week 12, Chargers 7: In San Diego, Jeff Legar's four field goals were enough to send Los Angeles (6-4) past the Chargers (4-6). He had a pair of 20-yarders in the first half, a 37-yard kick in the third quarter, and a 27-yarder in the fourth period.

Rams 18, Redskins 6: In Anaheim, California, T.J. Rubeley took over for Jim Everett late in the third quarter and led Los Angeles over Washington. Rubeley threw a touchdown pass and guided the Rams on another drive to a field goal.

The Rams (3-7) stopped a five-game losing streak. The Redskins (2-8) did not score a touchdown for the second consecutive week and have lost eight of nine.

Seawolves 23, Vikings 10: At Tampa, Florida, Vince Workman more than doubled his season rushing total with 58 yards and also caught seven passes for 65 yards.

Craig Erickson threw 27 yards to Thurman Thomas for 116 yards for Buffalo (8-2). The Colts (3-7) lost for the sixth time in seven games.

Jets 17, Bengals 12: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Boomer Esiason passed Ken Stabler as the NFL's career passing leader among left-handed quarterbacks, and led New York over his former team.

The Jets (6-4) won their fourth straight, their longest streak since 1986. Cincinnati (0-10) remained the league's only winless team.

Esiason, the AFC's passing leader, was acquired from the Bengals in the off-season. He threw for 192 yards and increased his lifetime total to 28,130.

Packers 25, Lions 17: In Milwaukee, Chris Jacke kicked four field goals and Edgar Bennett scored on two short runs, leading Green Bay over Detroit.

Oilers 27, Browns 26: In Cleveland, Marcus Robertson made three of Houston's four interceptions as the Oilers matched the longest winning streak in team history with their fifth straight victory.

Gary Brown ran for 194 yards and recovered a fumble and blocked a punt. Cleveland (5-5) lost its second straight game since quarterback Bernie Kosar was cut.

## College Football Turns Bizarre

### How Idle Nebraska Laid Claim to No. 1 Spot in Polls

By Malcolm Moran  
New York Times Service

SOUTH BEND, Indiana — As the political debate surrounding the selection of a college football champion approaches the intensity of New Year's Day, maybe the Nebraska Cornhuskers have discovered the most effective means of competing for the top spot in the polls: Don't play.

That formula worked for the Huskers during the weekend when the season turned bizarre, and it may assist others as bowl-game matchups are settled in the next two weeks.

Notre Dame's shocking 41-39 loss to Boston College, on David Gordon's 41-yard field goal as time expired, opened the door for the Huskers to leapfrog over Florida State into first place in the combined polls that determine most of the bowl matchups. Nebraska was second to Florida State in the Associated Press media poll. But the strong support the Huskers received in the CNN/USA Today poll of coaches, despite Florida State's 62-3 victory over North Carolina State on Saturday night, gave Nebraska a 68-point advantage overall.

If Nebraska defeats Oklahoma at home on Friday and holds the top spot in the combined polls, the Orange Bowl would receive the first selection in a system created last year by the coalition of bowl games, and the Huskers would play for their first national championship in Tom Osborne's 21 seasons as coach.

"Frankly, I'm a little tired of talking about polls," Osborne said Sunday. "The only thing the polls mean to me is it gives us a chance. I

### Coming Up Roses, in Tokyo

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Amid all the maneuvering over possible bowl matchups, one thing is certain: None of it will affect the Rose Bowl, the only major bowl outside the bowl coalition.

The Jan. 1 matchup in Pasadena, California, will feature UCLA, which barely held off Southern Cal on Saturday, against either Ohio State or Wisconsin.

The Big Ten representative won't be determined until Dec. 4, when Wisconsin, 5-1-1 in the conference and 8-1-1 overall, plays pesky Michigan State (4-2, 6-3) in Tokyo. If the Badgers win, they will tie Ohio State (9-1-1, 6-1-1) for the best conference record and will go to Pasadena, according to the last-team-to-go rule. Wisconsin last played in the Rose Bowl in 1963. Ohio State in 1985.

Wisconsin's athletic director, Pat Richter, is no doubt rueing his decision, made a few years back, to take the Tokyo date and a \$300,000 guarantee. At the time Richter opted for the Tokyo game, the Badgers were half-filling Camp Randall Stadium in Madison. But now, they are forfeiting the advantage of a huge home crowd of 77,000 and all the income it would provide.

You're just not as in sync. What you have to do is in a situation like that is you have to play yourself into competitiveness. You've got to start making plays, or have something happen."

Holtz felt that had happened, but the defense's inability to create a break had proven costly. The 41 points allowed by the defense were the most in a Notre Dame home game in 14 years, a period that includes the five seasons in which Gerry Faust was coach.

The 39 points scored by the Irish were the most ever in a defeat. Notre Dame never sacked Glenn Foley, the Boston College quarterback. The Irish did not intercept a pass. Their only turnover was a fumbled snap.

And Holtz, without mentioning Pete Berlich by name, referred several times to the near interception at the start of the final Boston College drive, when Foley's second-down pass from the 25-yard line went in and out of the linebacker's hands.

"Had we caught the interception," Holtz said, "we'd all be in ecstasy and I don't believe anybody in the country could have beaten us in a bowl game had we won that comeback. I don't care if you put the Dallas Cowboys in there. I just don't think anybody would have, because our players would have believed they were a team of destiny."

On Sunday, the No. 1 light that had been reconstructed atop Grace Hall was no longer lit. Bowden, for one, would suggest that its caretakers not put the sign in storage.

"If this next weekend is as bizarre as the last one," Bowden said, "Notre Dame could be right back at No. 1."

"I've been in this game a long time," Holtz said. "Maybe too long sometimes. When you are flat, or when you aren't as sharp — and this is not, 'Well, the guys didn't care,' or 'They thought it would be easy' — you just aren't as sharp.

## IAAF Warns Krabbe Of Further Sanctions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTE CARLO — The sprinter Katrin Krabbe and the German track federation risk further sanctions if they continue to challenge her two-year drug-related suspension, an IAAF official said Monday.

"If you go against the rules, then you risk certain consequences," said Istvan Gyulai, general secretary of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

An IAAF arbitration panel on Saturday upheld the ban against Krabbe and her teammates Grit Breuer and Manuela Derr. The trio were suspended for "bringing the sport into disrepute" by failing out-of-competition drug tests in 1992.

The ruling appeared to signal an end to the long-running battle between Krabbe and the IAAF.

But Krabbe, the 1991 world champion at 100 and 200 meters, said she would continue to fight the ban and hoped to run in the German indoor championships in February. Her adviser, Thorsten Heuser, threatened to file a civil lawsuit against the IAAF in Germany.

Gyulai said the case was closed as far as the IAAF was concerned. "The arbitration panel is the final and binding stage," he said. (AP, Reuters, AFP)

## Portugal Boosts Giants' Pitching

The Associated Press

MILLBRAE, California — The San Francisco Giants have addressed their most critical need — starting pitching — by signing the free-agent right-hander Mark Portugal to an \$11 million, three-year contract.

One of the top free-agent pitchers available this winter, Portugal, 31, won his final 12 decisions for the Houston Astros last season, putting together the longest winning streak in the majors. He was 18-4 with a 2.77 ERA.

San Francisco, which watched its pitchers struggle during the second half of the season, had been looking for a starter to go with John Burkett (22-7)

and Bill Swift (21-9). The Giants get a fourth-year option on Portugal that could make the deal, which was signed Sunday, worth \$14.85 million.

Portugal, who made \$2,095,000 last season, gets a \$1 million signing bonus, \$2 million in 1994, \$3.6 million in 1995 and \$4 million in 1996. San Francisco's option for 1997 is for \$4.25 million with a \$400,000 buyout, but becomes guaranteed if Portugal makes 30 starts or pitches 200 innings in 1996.

The Baltimore Orioles made a move to fortify their starting pitching by agreeing Monday to a \$9 million, three-year contract with left-hander Sid Fernandez. Fernandez, 31, spent the past 10 seasons with the New York Mets. He has a career record of 98-79, including 5-6 last season.

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WASHINGTON—There is no doubt that President Clinton made many deals with members of Congress to insure passage of his NAFTA bill through the House of Representatives.



Buchwald

However, the question remains: What kind of deals were they? Even the White House is bewildered about what was promised to whom.

"Sir, Secretary Aspin is on the phone and he wants to know if it's true that you promised Congressman Beth Emery the Atlantic Fleet repair shipyards."

"What's wrong with that?" "She represents a district in Kansas. It's not exactly a warm-weather port."

"It doesn't matter. I told Beth that we'd build a canal from the Great Lakes to enable the ships to go in and out."

"Mr. President, Representative Wattles of Queens, New York, wants to know when you are expecting to move the space shuttle from Cape Canaveral to La Guardia Field, as you promised."

"As soon as we can get the Army Corps of Engineers to finish the flood-control project in Central Park for Congressman Frere."

"This is just in from Congressman Reubel. He claims you promised that the U.S. would levy a tariff on all foreign imports of dental floss. His district is the largest grower of dental floss in the United States, but the South Koreans have been grabbing the market."

"I'll Reubel that dental floss is not in the NAFTA treaty, and the only country that stands to gain under the treaty is Mexico."

A Glimpse of a Golden Age United Press International LOS ANGELES—Christie's will give Californians a chance to see an array of moments from Hollywood's Golden Age before the items are auctioned in New York on Dec. 18. Among the items to be displayed Dec. 13 in Hollywood is the miniature Oscar presented in 1939 to Judy Garland for the "Wizard of Oz."

"Mr. President, I hate to bring this up, but did you give Martha's Vineyard to the Louisiana congressional delegation as a quill-hunting preserve in exchange for their NAFTA votes?"

"I didn't give it to them. I leased it for 99 years. I had to do it to win Baton Rouge and New Orleans. What are all those papers in your hand?"

"They're the IOUs you signed before the vote. I don't want to make you nervous, sir, but you gave so much to win NAFTA that we hardly have anything left to trade when the health bill comes up."

"There are always the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone National Park."

"What worries me, sir, is that everybody on Capitol Hill knows we're willing to trade things for votes. From now on, whenever you want to have some legislation passed, they'll all announce that they are against it so we'll make them an offer. It's a bad precedent."

"We have to do it this way to get this country back on its feet. Where do you think we'd be today if we hadn't given Congressman Pepper's district a super wind tunnel and a golf course?"

"Nowhere, sir. But so far we have dealt with only the House of Representatives. The Senate vote is still to come, and you know that their price tags are higher than the House's."

"Senator Youmans just called and said that if he is expected to vote for ratification of NAFTA, he wants 30,000 jobs for the Sick Town Post Office."

"No one said that my promises made before the NAFTA vote were written in stone."

"Mr. President, whatever you gave away was worth it. The rank-and-file bullfighters south of the border are holding a Bill Clinton Day. The Mexican ambassador came to the White House personally to deliver a gift from his grateful people."

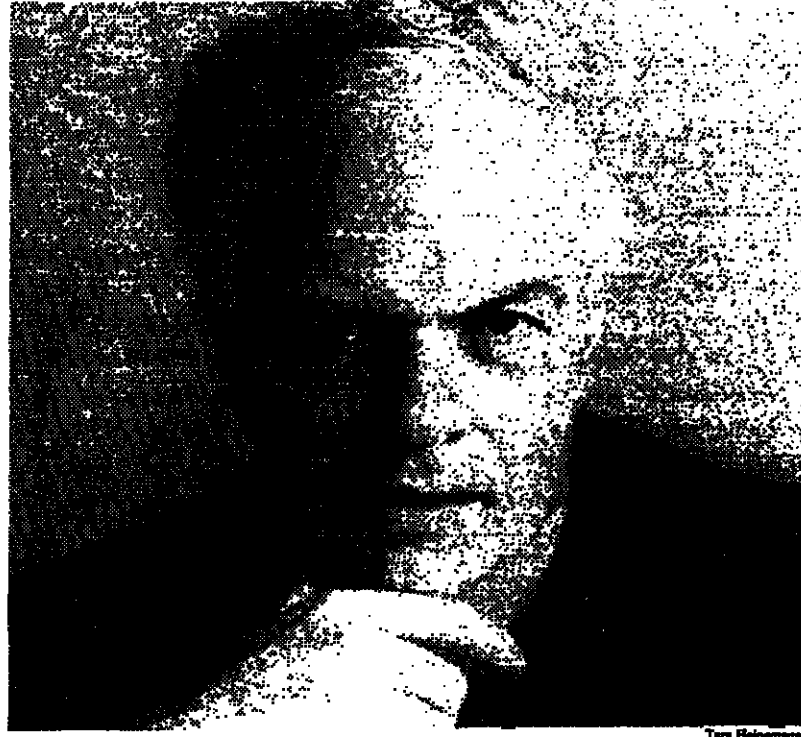
"What is it?" "A Fiesta automobile."

"Wonderful. Present it to Congressman Gouda. I promised him a Mexican car."

Exorcizing the Darkness of a Century

By Katherine Knorr

SAINT-AYGULF, France — D. M. Thomas was a little-known poet and novelist when "The White Hotel" became an international best-seller in 1981. It was a difficult book, a mixture of nightmare, psychoanalysis and poetry with, as its center, the Holocaust. The novel brought Thomas some money and some fame, but also accusations of plagiarism, and depression, and his subsequent books did not get as enthusiastic a reception. His new novel, "Pictures at an Exhibition," is his finest and most powerful since "The White Hotel," perhaps because it returns to the terrible darkness that haunts this century. "It's the territory of 'The White Hotel,' but 50 years on," Thomas said in a recent interview. "And it tries to deal with some of the ever-present evils."



D. M. Thomas: His novels deal with evil, but they are also full of dark comedy.

"And it is partly about English society. I'm very depressed by the small-mindedness and the viciousness of a lot of modern England. It doesn't come out very much in obvious right-wing gangs, although that is certainly there, and racism, but in the viciousness of the left. For example, when the cabinet and in particular Margaret Thatcher were almost killed by the IRA, many of them would have been glad if she'd been killed. That is abjectly self-serving with terrorists. I mean, the number of people who said to me: 'Pity they missed.' How horrifying."

Although most of his novels (he has published 10) in one way or another deal with evil, they are also shot through with dark comedy and eroticism. Thomas travels across time; his characters dream, they lie, they imagine people imagining other people, they are psychoanalyzed, and they dream and lie and fantasize their way through psychoanalysis. All of it, voices and dreams and what may or may not be facts, blend together until the story exists on so many levels that, as in "The White Hotel," we are left with the idea that sex (sometimes love) and death are the only things that are real.

Thomas first encountered evil in 1945. He had had a child's war, in Cornwall: There was the fear of invasion, but never the invasion itself, the thrill of being made a field marshal at school because his father had donated his precious National Geographic to the war effort (or in this case, the school library) and the romance that surrounded American and Australian soldiers (his sister would marry one). But when the war ended, the 10-year-old Thomas saw pictures of Bergen-Belsen, which marked him forever.

"Pictures at an Exhibition" is a complicated story of false identities and real horror, of ambiguity and deceit, that begins at Auschwitz but takes place mostly in England today.

"It started with Munch," Thomas said. "It started with a touring exhibition. It was an alternative view of the nude, and what it was, was showing many nudes, and it had the paintings and beside it was comment. And it was very, as I saw it, anti-art, but others would say pro-feminist. It showed usually copies, rather poor 18th-century copies of a Titian Venus and so on, and saying, look at this woman stretching back passively, isn't this terrible and so on, and I felt very depressed by it. And the most striking picture there was a Munch, a madonna, and it said that Munch was a misogynist. I just went away haunted by that picture and feeling depressed by the slightly Nazi-like anti-art propaganda element."

"Munch affects me deeply anyway. It was a hundred years ago that the great paintings were painted, and then it struck me that midway was the Holocaust. And gradually came the idea for exploring three points of the past century, the sort of Munch anticipation of death and destructiveness, and our present state, including the genocide taking place in Bosnia, and midway the Holocaust itself."

Because of what he writes, and the way he writes it, Donald Michael Thomas, born in Cornwall in 1935, is something of an outsider in English letters. If he writes about Freud's world, or about Russia (in a five-book cycle he called the Russian Quintet), "That's partly a feeling of alienation from that peculiar middle-class Englishness, even though I've been to Oxford," he said.

Thomas's childhood was both confined (his mother was, he says, overly protective) and open to a world much wider than Cornwall. Although he grew up in a house where he remembers no books, his parents had lived in Hollywood for several years before his birth, and the family moved to Australia for two years when Thomas was a teenager.

His father's other great love (until a Russian he met in Australia disabused him about Stalin) was the Soviet Union.

Thomas himself learned Russian during his military service, and he has translated Akhmatova, among others. In the Russian Quintet, Thomas pays tribute to writers he loves, and plays with the tradition of the improvisatore, spinning stories with characters who themselves spin stories, an orgy of storytelling that focuses on Russians, phenomenal improvisers and memorizers. Some critics found the Quintet dull, perhaps because there is so much poetry and the style is what, for want of a better word, gets called experimental, but the stories are mesmerizing and there are extremely funny vignettes about writers and other disreputable types — aging Russian poets stumbling drunk, obscene and unrepentant through the Soviet night.

Thomas's prairie heroes are not New Age men, and he makes fun in all of his recent books of what could be called victim politics. His Russians may be victims of communism, to be defended by right-minded people everywhere, but they are ambiguous in their allegiances, and they are selfish machines with ideas of what women shouldn't be. In "Lying Together," he hilariously skewers writers with causes (feminism, ecology, imperialism of all kinds). When some of his characters brazenly and sometimes dangerously defend themselves against accusations of sexism (and accusations of plagiarism), one can't help but hear the writer himself.

Freud and psychoanalysis play a large part in Thomas's books. His own memoir, "Memories and Hallucinations," published in 1988, is punctuated by his ramblings to an analyst he saw during the 1980s, when he had become deeply depressed. She is appropriately laconic, interrupting Thomas's flights of imagination, which parallel his novels, with a curt "It's time." His next book is "a memoir composed by Freud in his dying hours, and perhaps beyond," he said. "It's a meditation on life and death and immortality and sex, all those good things."

Freud, of course, is anathema to some (though by no means all) feminists, particularly the goofy (and yet dead serious) kind that Thomas caricatures so well. Alluding to recent defenses of Freud by some feminists, Thomas said: "I'd like to see women take hold of their sexual nature, even though he got a lot of things wrong because he was a man of his time. But he was allowing women some kind of richness of being."

He himself is turning the page: "I've exorcised Freud. I can't write about him again."

PEOPLE

Doctor's Rx: Jackson Joins Group Therapy

The latest on Michael Jackson: The pop star has undergone a detoxification program for his addiction to painkilling drugs and is being treated with intensive group therapy, according to Dr. Beauchamp Colebatch, his London physician. In a letter, the doctor said Jackson was introduced to him Nov. 12 by Elizabeth Taylor after she and Jackson had flown from Mexico City. Jackson, 35, has been accused of sexually molesting a 13-year-old boy.

Marilyn Callie played "The Good Son" and in Hollywood's eyes his father is a bad dad. In the last of many feuds with studios, Kie Callie reportedly pulled his son out of promotions for the 13-year-old superstar's latest flick, "George Balanchine's The Nutcracker." Dad previously forced 20th Century Fox to cast Marilyn and his 8-year-old sister, Quinn, in "The Good Son" by threatening to pull Marilyn out of the film "House Alone II."

The art world has been speculating about the unnamed "private collector" who dumped a fortune in the 18th-century French furniture on the auction block at Sotheby's in New York last week. Now, insiders have identified the seller as President Bill Clinton's Housekeeper Bettye Bolger of Ivory Coast.

Oliver Stone has turned up in Panama and the gossip is he is planning to do a film on the imprisoned former Governor Manuel Antonio Noriega. Stone told a Panamanian journalist he was "just looking around, taking a look" at scenery that might be used if the film is made on location.

Daryl Hannah is on the cover of the December issue of Harper's Bazaar, and it seems the magazine had hoped she might have eloped with John F. Kennedy Jr. before publication. But asked whether she would get married before the magazine came out, she replied: "No—I don't think, as far as I know... It would be a surprise to me."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 6 & 19

WEATHER

Weather forecast for Wednesday through Friday, provided by Accu-Weather. Includes maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, and Latin America with temperature and precipitation data for various regions.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle from Nov. 22.

"I wonder if the little guy had fun today?"



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